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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 252— BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th Oct.	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA .	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £53
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
2nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
9th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov	SOUDAN .	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,644	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA .	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,644	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 8 a. m.
27th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 8-30 a. m.
29th ,, ..	KARAPARA..	East & S Africa.
29th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
31st ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney	via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	22nd Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamca Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	30 h ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	9th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6965	16th	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	324	240	140 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
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Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 6,0.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

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Bombay Office.

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Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

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It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business

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It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

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It maintains the home in comfort and provides an education for the children.

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Write for particulars to:—

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M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme;
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GUARANTEED BONUS.
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LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by a first class Life Insurance Office, few INFLUENTIAL CANVASSING AGENTS for the City of Bombay. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month, plus Commission on guaranteed business. Apply at once Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R253

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for Iron and Steel and Bazaar Hardware, good salary and Commission to the right man. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20932

APPLICATIONS for two posts of A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar are invited from smart young Indians of good social status. Applicants should not be more than thirty years of age and should have passed at least the Intermediate Examination and be able to speak English fluently. Martial traditions and proficiency in outdoor games preferred. Pay Rs. 300 per month and upwards according to qualifications. Applications with full particulars and photograph of applicant be addressed to HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE.
A20937

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experience, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to state rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar KASHMIR.
A20772

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

CHEAP and DECENT ROOMS are available for immediate occupation in the Muslim House near Parsee Shitue, Ripon Road, Bombay 8. Apply SECRETARY.
C R250

TO LET—Small and large ROOMS, suitable for Motor Cars, small and big WORKSHOPS, GODOWNS, etc., well ventilated and accommodating. Apply VATCHA BROS., Gaiwadi, Girgaum Rd.
C 203

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HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—CAPITALIST to open X'Ray Department in Kathiawar. Please write Dr. ADALJA, L.C.P.S., and Radiologist, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
R227

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21966

FOR SALE—300 6 per cent. guaranteed dividend preference & coal shares of Rs. 100 each are ready for sale at a discount of 15 per cent. Divident paid in last year. This year will be given in December. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R242

BEST Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length; Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11-4; Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8; Hand-picked Fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R107

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 210, Ballasis Road, opp. Byculla Club, in the bungalow of Mr. Daji Abaji Khere, of household furniture, Raymobil" Motor Car 4 seater, etc., etc. now on view. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.
N R246

AUCTION SALE ON VIEW—In the Bungalow opp. White House, Tabournam Road, Gamdevi. Property of J. R. Nicolson Esq., and others, of useful typed desk and blackwood open carved and plain artistic designed specially made to order household furniture by Roberts Deon and others. Silk tapestry lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, gramophone, Oliver typewriter, marble figures, carved silverware, glass crockery, platedware, also one 7 seater Napier motor car in perfect order, etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). By MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers.
N 21002

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 80 per month with previous experience of building work, for six months, on Byadgi Municipal Anglo Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 31-10-1924.
T. N. KHATAVKAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Byadgi.
18th October, 1924. 20977

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., will be held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on the 24th day of October 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when the subjoined resolution which was unanimously passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of October, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75/- each of which 5,98,505 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15/- each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4,00,000 further shares of Rs. 15/- each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 15/- per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75/- each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75/- should have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15/- each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash; thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30/- per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15/- on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 36-8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company, which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 4,00,000 shares when issued as aforesaid shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."

Dated this 20th day of October, 1924.
By Order of the Board.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
20980 Agents.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zavori, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd October to 22nd November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 11th October, 1924.

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on and after the 5th January, 1925 to those shareholders, whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 22nd October, 1924 to whom dividend warrants will be posted.
20907

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier Fort, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
II. To declare a dividend.
III To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
V To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1924, to FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1924. 20817

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Tokushima Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd October, 1924, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Dock every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

LOST—One sixty-two days sight HUNDI of Rs. 2,500, drawn by M. Ba M. Walia on self, endorsed by Nandramdas Mathradas in the vicinity of Apollo and Hamam St., on 22nd instant, anyone finding same may kindly inform SETH NANDRAMDAS MATHURADAS, Barbhaya Mohala, Post No. 3, Bombay.
23rd Oct., 24. 20983

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th November, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Building, Third Floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Director Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1924.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retired by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Bilasrai Juharmal, Birajlal Ramjidas and Mahavirprasad Badridas as Directors made by the Board.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th October, 1924 to 15th November, 1924 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1924. 21004

NOTICE.

FANCY FAIR AT INDORE.

A FANCY FAIR, on a grander scale than last year, is to be held in the Compound of the Maharani Sarai at Indore, from the 11th November, 1924 to 15th November, 1924, (both inclusive), in connection with the Birthday Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. All dealers in jewellery, cloth, utensils and all other fancy goods, are hereby informed to bring down to Indore, their goods for sale in the Fair.

Merchants desirous of bringing their merchandise should send in a written intimation, a week prior to the 11th November, 1924, stating the commodities they intend to exhibit for sale.

They should reach Indore at least four days previous to the opening of the Fair and take possession of Stalls.

As Horse and Pony show is to be a prominent feature of the Fair, all dealers in horseflesh are specially requested to bring down horses of good breed to the Fair.

For the security of the Merchants and their property, special excellent police arrangements will be made at the Fair.

All communications in this connection should be made to the 'Inspector-General, Indore State Police.'

It is hoped Merchants desirous of profiting by this Fair would not lose this opportunity of exhibiting their goods for sale at the Fair. The last year's Fair proved to be very successful affair.

GULAM MOHAMMAD.
Inspector-General,
Indore State Police.
Indore the 16th October, 1924.
20970

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing a dam at the Cleveland Bunder Sluice Gates, Worli, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. MOUGHAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 21-10-24. 20990

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DIPCHAND KARA SHATA, widower, late of Nagar Tatta, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Milk Merchant ..... Deceased.

MEGHRAJ MOOLJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MOHILE PATEKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
21010

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS.

Suit Number 15594 of 1923.

L. MADAR SAHIB AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.
and
ESMALJI CURRIMBHOY AND SONS ..... Defendants.

To the Defendant Firm at No. 196, Baba Dhaboo Street, Phuligally, Bombay, by its partners (1) DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY and (2) MOHAMEDALLY DAWOODBHOY SARYA.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit filed by the Plaintiff firm against you for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 296-0-0 due in respect of goods sold and delivered to you on the 12th June, 1922, is posted for hearing before his honor the Chief Judge of this Court on the 10th day of November, 1924, and the case will be heard at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Sd.) C. GOVINDARAJA AIYANGAR,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.
21006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VALABHDAS RAOJI SANGHVI, a widower, late of Rajula, in the Bhavnagar Taluka Kapole, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Salesman in the Mulji Jetha Market, residing at Rajula, Deceased.

Bapulal Valabhdas, son of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

The 24th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
2100 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2399 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 14th day of July, 1924.

BHOJRAJ L. KATHURIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Civil Engineer residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
DWARKADAS VERHOMAL WADHWO, of Karachi, Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, residing at Karachi. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,500 as mentioned in the plaint with interest on Rs. 5,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 14th day of July, 1924, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of November, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of July, 1924.

BHOJRAJ L. KATHURIA,
R252 Plaintiff-in-Person.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY: BANDAGE PRESS WITH SET OF BANDAGE DIES: SPIRIT RECOVERY APPARATUS, STEAM DRYING CHAMBER: LARGE STEAM DISINFECTOR: WOODEN CUPBOARDS: TABLES: CHAIRS ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions from the Officer in charge Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Show Rooms at Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, of various designed very valuable made-to-order household and office furniture by Roberts and others, such as Dining table, chairs, large sideboard silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and Drawing room suites large mahoganised carved corner cabinets, library book case and show case cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano with its pianola, gramophone, writing desk burough electric lamps and fans, Godrej's Safe handsome large mirror and panelled zundah almyrahs, Dressing and washing tables to match teakwood cupboards, hat and boot stands, low chair meatsafe, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sydenham College premises, opposite the Borivli station and next to the School of Arts, very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazeros, Devji Canji & Robins consisting of rich glassware, platedware, sliding dining table, arm and wicker arm chairs, large and small mirror, back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, cane furniture, ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. L. Tannan, Esqr., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25TH INSTANT AT 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.
About—74 doz. bottles of Blue Seal Vaseline Pomade.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed articles such as Diamond and Pearl ring, Gold Bangles, Silver chain, Saree, Silk Cloth, Coats, Pants, Shirts, napkins, time-piece, watch, Copper, Brass and metal utensils, Brass and Iron pieces, hinges, etc., etc.

AT 2 30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis,
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.

UTH ROLAND
IN
UTH OF THE RANGE

The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling odes. Each Episode is complete in itself— h Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of tement, packed with sensation, Breath- pursuits and hair-breath escapes—Thrill eeds thrill with amazing rapidity.

To-Night To-Night
EPISODES 1 & 2
THE LAST SHOT
AND
THE SEETHING PIT

ON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS TURE—EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL IP YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE D A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

(' Our GANG ' Comedy).

ices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 and As. 4 Including Tax.

OKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE ATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

ATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR ALL THOSE WHO MISSED THE FIRST TWO EPISODES OF THE GREAT SERIAL FILM
" RUTH OF THE RANGE "
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN ON SUNDAY MORNING OCTOBER 26th AT 10 a. m.
EN THE FIRST TWO EPISODES
THE LAST SHOT "
AND
THE SEETHING PIT "
WILL BE SHOWN. ALSO A TWO-REEL COMEDY.
HALF PRICES TO ALL PARTS
FOR THIS PERFORMANCE.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PECIAL REQUEST MATINEES
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO MISSED THE FIRST TWO EPISODES OF THE GREAT SERIAL FILM
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
HESE WILL BE SHOWN AT MATINEES AT 4 P.M. ON
OCT. 25, 26, 27, 28 AND 29
PECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
EPISODES 1 AND 2
"THE LAST SHOT"
AND
"THE SEETHING PIT"
ALSO EPISODES 3 AND 4
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
AND
"THE TERROR TRAIN"

SPECIAL NOTE
This applies to matinees only. At the evening performances the current programme as advertised will be shown.

PRICES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
This week's programme
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s FILM
KALYAN KHAJANA
Time and Rates as Usual

NEXT SATURDAY
Majestic Film's Historical Film
SHAH JAHAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
To-night and this week—a Universal Attraction
DRAMA IN 5 REELS—4742 FEET—
"STOLEN SECRETS"
Featuring the handsome popular star
HERBERT RAWLINSON
COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY!
The Gigantic Historical Film
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS
8 Reels—featuring the pretty, vivacious Star
FAY COMPTON
A Queen is only—a woman! Every Woman in Bombay will enjoy
THE LOVES OF
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS
THE GREAT HUMAN DRAMA
of one, who sat on a throne, but who was more Woman than a Queen.
All the leading papers of England have greatly praised this Masterpiece Film. It is acclaimed as
BRITAIN'S MOST BRILLIANT PICTURE
THE LOVES OF
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS
COMING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY—
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
" REQUEST FLARE "
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
" MARY FIND THE GOLD "
with BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-Day at 6-30 p. m. only
" A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT "
MARK TWAIN'S COMEDY.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
BOXING TOURNAMENT.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-Day at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
" THE WAGES OF SIN "
with LUCY DORAINE

Ever heard of any such thing as
" TEA WITH A KICK "
Just see and satisfy yourself with
" TEA WITH A KICK "
Served by a 27-Star Cast with 10 Prize-winning Beauties, 10 Dramatic Celebrities and 5 Leading Ladies, amidst Delightful scenes of Tea-rooms, Ballets, and Dancing Halls. You will surely like the
" TEA WITH A KICK "
3 shows To-day-6-30, 8-15 & 10
A First Class Orchestra with JAZZ plays appropriate Music to the picture.
From TO-MORROW-SATURDAY
" MADELEINE'S DEWALLE WEEK "
of Specially Selected DAILY—CHANGE Programmes,
To-morrow—Saturday
" DOLLAR & WOMAN "
A Vitagraph Special, featuring the Charming ALICE JOYCE.
Watch for Further announcement to-morrow.
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
RAJVAID NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.
177, (A), Harrison Road, .. CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Rainfall has been local in Chota Nagpur and South Madras. A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal and Orissa.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon one inch; Diamond Island and Hagaribagh one and a half inches; Cochin and Tinnevelly three-quarters.

Forecast.—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 22.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.934 inches
Temperature of Air	82.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	72.9 "
Dew Point	67.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	63% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	90.7 "
Minimum	75.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	124 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.								20	11
Th.	23	4	16	24	8	23	11	28	..	
		16	7	23	2		22	30	20	0
F.	24	5	33	25	0	24	13	6	20	0
		17	51	23	11				19	6
Sat.	25	7	1	25	8	25	0	20	18	11
		19	27	25	1		14	1	18	10
Sun.	26	8	2	26	6	26	1	39	19	9
		20	35	26	5		14	44	18	1
M	27	8	56	27	3	27	2	40	16	6
		21	19	27	9		15	21	17	6
Tu.	28	10	50	28	5	29	4	50	17	0
		23	32	29	8		17	5	14	6
W.	29	11	29	28	8	29	5	33	16	10
		..		..			17	46	14	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m., Sunset 6h 11m
Oct. 25 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h 10m
Oct. 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Oct. 27 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Oct. 28 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 37m, Sunset 6h 9m,
Oct. 29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 8m.
Oct. 30 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi only. Maximum temperature was lower and the minimum higher than usual at the aforesaid station.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana and at Jodhpur; the minimum was above normal at Jacobabad only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and locally in defect in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Central India West; the minimum was below normal in Cutch and at Deesa and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and lower at Marmagao; the minimum was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 90.7 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 73.3 deg. (3 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hiderabad. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and south Malabar. The chief amounts are Madras 0.37 inches, Negapatam 0.63" Trichinopoly 0.58" Cochin 0.70" and Trivandrum 0.47".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd October, 1924 issued from Simla.:—

The northeast monsoon is now setting in on the Coromandel Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, and local in Burma and southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Assam east Bengal and Bihar. The amounts are nowhere large.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.	Temperature. Maximum	Minimum	Departure from Normal.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	5 p.m.	Weather.
Punjab—										
Multan	..	..	9.15	5.08	+4.07					
Rawalpindi	..	..	23.86	22.93	+0.93					
Lahore	..	..	14.38	15.08	—0.70					
Hissar	..	..	10.27	11.64	—1.37					
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..					
Delhi	..	..	30.02	22.96	+7.06					
United Provinces—										
Agra	..	..	28.02	24.35	+3.67					
Mainpuri	..	..	33.09	23.93	+9.16					
Jhansi	..	..	39.04	33.78	+5.26					
Cawnpore	..	..	44.82	33.16	+1166					
Allahabad	..	..	38.03	35.97	+2.06					
Sind—										
Jacobabad	..	..	1.50	2.30	—0.80					
Karachi	..	..	2.26	5.90	—3.55					
Rajputana—										
Ajmer	..	..	32.43	18.60	+1383					
Jaipur	..	..	46.02	21.90	+2412					
Kotah	..	..	48.66	26.18	+2248					
Mount Abu	..	..	55.83	58.29	+7.54					
Kathiawar—										
Bhuj	..	..	7.20	13.67	—6.47					
Dwarka	..	..	3.81	12.73	—3.92					
Veraval	..	..	15.42	17.78	—2.36					
Rajkot	..	..	23.81	25.21	—1.40					
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	16.74	20.05	—3.31					
Gujarat—										
Surat	..	..	43.81	39.69	+4.12					
Ahmedabad	..	..	24.27	27.76	—3.49					
Deesa	..	..	29.90	23.51	+6.29					
Central India West—										
Neemuch	..	..	35.11	27.52	+7.59					
Indore	..	..	37.00	31.00	+6.00					
Central Provinces—										
Jubbulpore	..	..	56.93	50.90	+6.03					
Saugor	..	..	38.91	41.90	—2.99					
Hoshangabad	..	..	40.76	45.87	—5.11					
Khandwa	..	..	38.25	27.46	+1079					
Akola	..	..	34.09	28.34	+5.75					
Amraoti	..	..	27.82	29.71	—1.89					
Nagpur	..	..	36.21	44.31	—8.10					
Chanda	..	..	39.58	47.30	—7.72					
Raipur	..	..	34.23	46.11	—118					
Konkan—										
Bombay	..	..	51.81	68.66	—1685					
Ratnagiri	..	..	99.12	96.78	+2.34					
Mormugao	..	..	87.87	88.79	+0.92					
Karwar	..	..	115.21	113.15	+2.06					
Bombay Deccan—										
Malegaon	..	..	22.36	19.95	+2.41					
Ahmednagar	..	..	20.20	19.07	+1.13					
Poona	..	..	23.49	23.37	—0.12					
Sholapur	..	..	24.44	24.63	—0.19					
Bijapur	..	..	12.38	16.75	—3.77					
Belgaum	..	..	46.78	42.49	+3.19					
Hyderabad—										
Aurangabad	..	..	21.30	24.35	—3.05					
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	..	30.84	36.50	—5.66					
Hyderabad	..	..	27.38	26.92	+0.46					
Malabar—										
Mangalore	..	..	134.34	112.63	+2171					
Calicut	..	..	137.23	95.70	+4163					
Cochin	..	0.70	132.79	83.02	+4977					
Ceylon										
Colombo	..	0.02	47.28	30.14	+1714					
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.										
Masulipatam	..	...	28.72	29.78	+1.06					
Bellary	..	..	16.96	14.20	+2.76					
Cuddapah	..	..	18.48	22.70	—4.27					
Madras	..	0.37	24.28	22.86	+1.42					
Bangalore	..	..	22.26	24.28	—2.02					
Coimbatore	..	..	24.66	10.43	+1423					
Trichinopoly	..	0.38	13.57	17.04	—3.47					
Negapatam	..	0.63	9.60	16.12	—6.52					

(Continued from Column 6.)

drums ships composition, 60 drums turpintine, 75 drums varnish, 77 cases varnish, 26 cases paint, 148 drums paint, 1340 kegs paint, 100 kegs lithargo, 286 bales old newspaper, 162 bales old clothing, 41 bales paper, 79 cases paper, 44 casks tallow, 12 casks zinc sheets, 25 casks plumbags, 40 bags wool, 20 bags beans, 60 d/bag nickel scrap, 190 d/bag fullers earth, 24 crates folding chairs, 36 crates plymood chair seats, 79 bundle plywood, 100 bundle yellow metal sheets, 1000 bundles galv. corr-sheets, 491 bundles steel circles, 64 bundles expanded steel, 57 bundles iron bars, 105 pieces iron bars, 300 packages buffers, 1916 plates hard spelter, 1557 steel plates, 419 rails, 200 zinc plates, 270 ingots copper.

From Antwerp:—130 cases candles, 1092 cases window glass, 125 cases nails, 62 cases tissues, 50 cases champagne, 125 cases cheese, 20 d/bags farina, 22 drums zinc chloride, 1 bales cotton blankets, 94 bales paper, 35 joists, 239 pieces mild steel plates, 1305 pieces mild steel bars, 495 bundles mild steel bars, 2067 bundles tubes, 1365 pieces tubes.

From Port Said:—22 bales cottons, 100 bags almonds, 2696 cases figs.

S S Jalapalaka Agents The Scindia Steam N C Ltd from Rangoon:—17364 bags rice, 1078 bags cotton seed, 18 bundles old Gunnies, 136 cases cutch, 66 cases rubber sheets, 55 pieces block tin.

From Colombo:—40 bales mattress fibre, 50 bales paper, 25 h/chests tea, 50 bags black tea, 284 bundles old gunnies, 80 cases cuttle fish, 164 kegs nails.

From Tuticorin:—20 bundles paulins, 25 bundles seena leaves.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 23.
S S Hymethus, Keynes, Busreh.
S S Clan Macbride Brocklbank Liverpool.
S S Jaladuta, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24.
S S Royal Arrow, Wood, Cochin.
S S Sultania, Miryless, Mauritius.
S S British Sailor Main Mahomerah.
S S Varsova, Robinson, Busreh.

LOADING.

Oct. 23.
Steamer Ozarda for Karachi.
Steamer York Castle for Antwerp.

S S Hymethus:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hymethus 2985 tons, Captain Keynes arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a cargo of dates.

S S Clan Macbride:—The The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3009 tons, Captain S Brocklbark arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta, 2592 tons, Captain D E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Royal Arrow:—The Standard Oil Coy's steamer Royal Arrow, 4800 tons, Captain Wood, will sail to-day from harbour for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain J E Miryless, will sail to-day from harbour for Mauritius with ballast.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, 1457 tons, Captain A Robinson, will said to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Sailor:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Sailor 1944 tons, Captain F Main, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 29/10, M M and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
4 Birkenfels, 2,805, Breman 23/10, E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Cl Harvard 4410, Karachi, 26/10, K N and Co.
6 Mandala, 5199, Karachi, 26/10, M M and Co.
7 Naguna 4090, N F, 23-10, M M and Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 5/11, Volkart Bros.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
13 Dictator 3149 Dunkirk 25/10 T M and Co.
14 Soudan 4218, China/Japan, 11/11, M M and Co.
15 Marie Maerck, 3037, N F, N F, Graham's
16 Padua, 3678, N F, 7/11, M M and Co, Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee 3634, N F, 26/10, T M and Co.
4 Varsova 1956, Basra 24/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapalaka 2630 R'goon 25/10 Scindia S N Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 25/10, M M and Co.
9 Takushima Maru, 4257, Kobe, 2/11, N Y K
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3215, Rangoon, 25/10, M M and Co.
15 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
16 Kiliudini, 129, Malabar, 24/10, M Ratanshi and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hymethus, 2985 Australia, N F M M and Co.
B Ozarda, 3038, Karachi, 24/10, M M and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O O Kaisha.
D/E Gamaria, 3232, N F, N F, M M and Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar
M Burala, 1899, Busra 29/10 M M and Co.
R Karachi, 124, Alleppy, 23/10, R Assarias and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 30th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 5th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.

Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.

Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 24th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.

Werdenfels (not fived) Agent L Edward.

Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon end Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algic due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hobei Maru due about 15th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ferin due about 27th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 23.

S S Caledonia for London:—2 bales goat skins tanned L Hassam, 5 bales goat skins tanned H R Rahemanbhoy and Co, 1 bale sheep skins tanned H R Rahemanbhoy and Co, 6 bales goat skins tanned L Tharia and Sons, 19 bales cow hides tanned L Tharia and Sons.

S S Padua for Hull:—6000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Padua for Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Padua for Ghent:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Marie Maersk for Dunkirk:—2060 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—199 cwt kang seed Volkart Bros, 300 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros, 10 bales hemp T Duwoodbhai and Co.

S S Treturus for New York:—75 bales cotton thread waste S Kanaji and Co, 15 bales cotton rags S Kanaji and Co, 7 cwt sheep casings M H Depdashti.

S S Arcturus for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—25 bales cotton rags S Kanaji and Co, 25 bales cotton thread waste S Kanaji and Co, 66 bales hide fleshings (231 cwt) A H Allarakhia.

S S Ganga for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Dictator for Dunkirk:—10409 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 6000 cwt poppy seed R Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—3½ cwt fish maws M H Akbarally, 100 bales cotton yarn Togo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—76 bales cotton N Fatepally and Co.

S S Soudan for Victoria via Hongkong:—2 packages woollen carpets Coutts and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 23.

S S Morvada Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co from London:—20 casks grease, 5 drums grease, 4 cases grease, 87 cases glass bottles, 120 cases oatmeal, 107 cases confectionery, 139 cases medicines, 39 cases envelopes, 32 cases scotts emulsion, 224 cases boot polish, 15 cases lamps, 24 cases castor oil, 535 cases gin, 16 cases sausages, 265 cases winecurins, 95 cases borlick's malted milk, 120 cases wines, 44 cases preserves, 15 cases lysol, 118 cases vinegar, 20 cases cornflour, 11 cases fish, 60 cases dry ginger, 15 cases tably salt, 340 cases dried milk, 19 cases invalid food, 127 cases bottled beer, 24 cases quinine, 48 cases essences, 18 cases colour, 149 cases biscuits, 18 cases casting metal, 40 cases gripe water, 167 cases oilman's stores, 29 cases port wine, 27 cases chemicals, 115 cases cider, 28 cases cigarettes, 32 cases antifriction metal, 19 cases mustard, 30 cases starch, 30 cases mellins food, 24 cases sauce, 25 cases lemon squash, 80 cases bath bricks, 20 cases cheese, 570 cases brandy, 30 cases ink, 22 drums ink, 15 drums linseed oil, 42 drums cable, 20

(Continued in Column 4.)

MANCHESTER MARKET.

YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

Manchester, Oct. 1.—Fluctuations in cotton values since our last report have tended upwards to an extent which has seriously interfered with the progress which our market was undoubtedly making, and the results in the way of turnover can only be described as extremely disappointing, more especially as a strong undercurrent of potential demand has been from time to time disclosed, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." At noon last Wednesday January contracts for American futures were quoted at 13.16d., which was almost a penny above the lowest marking of the previous day. This morning they have been done at 14.16d., and this again is 40 points below yesterday's best. A rise of twopence per pound in eight days is too big a proposition for the yarn and cloth market to face, and the wonder is that so little should be sold, but rather that the market should retain a degree of steadiness under the blow.

A shortage of various classes of goods in many overseas markets is suggested by the extent of the inquiry for prices which has been maintained, all the Far Eastern outlets having participated. Offers for light bleaching styles from all the India ports have been on an improved basis, but still leave something to be desired. Bids for printing and dyeing goods are also nearer to practicable range, and here and there transactions have been arranged in the former. China has not done much in the way either of bidding or buying, but isolated bookings are reported for Japan and the Straits, and greys and whites have been taken on behalf of Egypt and the Levant. Sales of finishing cloths are still being made for the American and home markets, and in some of the heavier styles, including cords and velvets, some manufacturers cannot now book for delivery before next spring.

Spinners of American twist and weft have not made the headway they hoped for. Demand for some varieties has tended to taper off, and ring yarns are distinctly weaker in the market. Production of these is not being fully cleared, and many spinners would be glad to extend their bookings for November delivery. Under these circumstances, the decision to continue the 26½-hour week need occasion no surprise. Some useful lines of Egyptian twist have been booked for Holland, and bundle yarns are in freer request for India and China. Otherwise the export demand has been featureless.

JUTE.

Dundee, Oct. 1.—It is difficult for the moment to say exactly how raw jute stands, for the recent sudden climb in price has led to a temporary fall, notwithstanding the fact that the revised final forecast does not materially differ from that announced before. The fall in is not heavy, and in some sections of the raw fibre industry the figures still stands 15s. higher than they did at the date of the last report. Yarns have been booked a advanced figures well into June. Cloth purchases are also on a wider scale. In this section the most interesting fact is the recovery made by floorcloth. The position in this branch of the trade is reflected in the fact that a well-known Dundee linoleum firm has seen fit to increase its capital. Floorcloth hessians are a staple industry, and the inquiry has caused great satisfaction. Prices.—Raw jute: First mark actuals September-October, £40 5s.; groups, £39 5s.; Red SCC, actuals, £37 15s.; lightnings, actuals, £37 15s.; Daisee 2, October-November, £39 15s.; Daisee 3, £37; Tossa 2, £41 10s.; mixed cuttings, £22. Yarns: 8 lb. cops, 3.75 (3s. 10d.); spools, 6 (4s.); sacking chains, 5.75 (5¾d.); hessian chains, 6. Chested hessians: 11 por. 10½ oz. 40 in., 5.06 (5 1-16d.); 10 por. 9 oz. 40 in. 4.44 (4 7-16d.); 8 oz. 40 in., 4; floor-cloth, 9½ oz. 76 in., 9.

COAL.

Cardiff, Sept. 30.—A lack of animation continues to characterise the steam coal market, and, except within the best semi-anthracite, section, demand shows no revival. Supplies of practically all grades are abundant, but collieries are proclaiming that the limit of concession has been reached, and prices, as a result of their reserve attitude, have shown no further retrogression during the past week.

The coal position on the Continent renders business with France difficult to secure, while depression in the Belgian industrial coal trade and inability to absorb their native supplies, causes business in this direction to be virtually stagnant. No inquiry of account emanates from Holland or Germany. Coaling stations are buying meagrely, while the rise in freights to South America restricts westward business and also accentuates United States competition.

Best Admiralty large moves of slowly at 27s.—27s. 6d., but "free" supplies are ample at these figures. Seconds are oeering much in excess of demand, and prices rule weak at late levels of 25s. 6d.—26s. 6d. Best dry large is well supported and fully steady at 27s. d., and sized products are steady and fully booked for prompt. Ordinary drys are unimproved and offer readily at 24s. 6d.—25s. Demand for Monmouthshire classes is still very limited. Black Veins find orders poor at 25s. maximum, while Western Valleys are slow and easy at 24s. 6d. Eastern Valley large is hardly wanted and offers down to 22s. 6d., with the lack of business forcing further stoppages.

Best steam smalls are quietly dealt in, but are still easy to secure at 14s. 6d.—15s. Others are weak and difficult to dispose of down to 11s. Patent fuel is in very modest request at 26s.—28s., with all cokes executing a skeleton trade at 50s. specials, and down to 30s. others.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 612
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 672
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 662
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/5
Bank's buying 60 D/s. D P Rs. 110
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 297
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.50—3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 85.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.60
London—Rome Liras 108
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady. Closed quiet with sellers at 1/6.

London, Oct. 22.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 1/16
Bar Gold quiet £4.12.1
Bar Silver Spot steady 35 5/16

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Oct. 23. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	297
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	232
Japan	114 1/2
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 5/16
Bar silver 2 months hence 35 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 22.

Stockholm	16.95
Christiania	31.46
Amsterdam	11.44
Switzerland	23.45
Belgium	yesterday's no change 93.53
Athens	yesterday's no change 25.750

London, Oct. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 8.580
Exchange on London in Germany 18,935,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10.352

New York, Oct. 22.

Demand Bills not received.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 21 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 2 3 1/4

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Oct. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/4 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £78 5/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/8 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/12/6
" forward Rs. 14/10/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23/0/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23/0/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/1/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 77/13
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 78/5

London, Oct. 22.

Bar gold ready, £4—12—1
Silver ready, d. 35—5
Silver forward, d. 35—3
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Price fell more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. America sold.
Three months London discounts 3—7/8 per cent.
Six months London discounts 4—5/16 per cent.
MONEY:
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.

GOLD

London, Oct. 22

Of the 150,000 sterling gold arrived from Cape Town India has taken up 100,000 sterling, while demand from bazaar for shipment from Durban Still continues daily.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 23

Ready:—23-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	23-0-6	22-15-9		23-1 0
Magsar	23-1-0	23-0-9		23-2 0

Teji Mandi.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 23.

A further advance of 12 to 17 points in New York futures, has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 15 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

The Agricultural Bureau Report will be published on the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (British Time) and 11 a.m. (New York Time.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd instant as follows:—

Short covering early on higher Liverpool cable. Otherwise featureless."

Both the American as well as the local markets show little change at the moment and prices fluctuate within a narrow compass. The Bureau Report is awaited by all with keen interest and till then we do not expect much movement either way in both the markets. On the whole, however, we adhere to our opinion that on any advance from to-day's level of prices, cotton is a good sale.

Although a small recovery was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 462½ i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 460½. Buying by Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 462½ but the market again eased to Rs. 459½ on selling by Shroffs and Bazar Operators, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 460. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 460½ and going up to Rs. 461 gave way to Rs. 460 on selling by Bazar operators and one Japanese House and closed at Rs. 460½.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 438 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 440½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 437 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 428 and advanced to Rs. 432 on buying by Bazar operators, but again receded to Rs. 427 on Shroffs selling. F.G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 389.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, October 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	460 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	390
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	438
" March	429 1/2

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 23.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	469
" " Bengal	Dec./January	389
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	437
" "	March	428

Kartak 0—6—6
Magsar 0—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 23.

Ready:—78-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78-6-0	77-15-0		78-2-0
Magsar	78-11-0	78-4-0		78-7-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 1—0—0
Magsar 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/2
5½ per cent War Bonds tax free due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds tax free due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent War Bonds tax free due 1926 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent War Bonds tax free due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent War Bonds tax free due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent War Bonds tax free due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent War Bonds tax free due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due Rs. 72/8

SHARES.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 440, Apollo 19. Bc Cotton 550, By. Dyeing 800; Century 380, Cent. India 508/12; Colaba Land 161/4; Crescent 240; Fazul 85, Indian Bleaching 212/8; Indore Malwa 410; Kasturchand 175, Kohinoor 1325, Madhowji 225; New Great 387/8; New City 330; Pearls 560; Phoenix 590; Simplex 251/4, Swan 1021/4, Swadeshi 595; Tata Mill 190.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170, Andhdra Valley 310, By. Burma N.I. 60; By. Burma 303/12, Bt. Petrol 5/16; By. Tramway 90, By. Steam 63/12, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 60xd., Katni Defd. 170; New India Jns. 11/8xd., Shigraipur 42/12, Tata Ord 8, Tata Defd. 32/8; Tata Hydro 685, Scinde 7/13.

BANKS.

Imperial 1412/8; Imperial partly paid 356/4 India 75, Central 23/10.

London, Oct. 22.

Hongkong Bank £136
Chatered Bank £20 1/8
National Bank £44 1/8
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

New York market 22nd October, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23.75	Oct.	24.05+30	23.92+17	23.90	+15
22.81	Dec.			22.98	+17
22.94	Jan.		23.12+18	23.10	+16
23.25	Mar.			23.37	+12
23 45	May.			23.62	+17

On 21st October, New York Spot, 24.08 plus 65; New Orleans 22.80 plus 40.

Telegraphic market advices:—Smaller market but steady. Mostly professional.

October highest 24.08 (at the opening), lowest 23.82 (10.29 a.m.) range .26 points.

Liverpool market 22nd October, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.13	Oct.			13.28	+15
13.04	Jan.	13.17+13	13.18+14	13.19	+15
13.09	Mar.	13.20+11	13.22+13	13.23	+14
13.10	May.			13.24	+14
12.98	July.			13.11	+13
Egyptian					
20.75	Nov.			21.00	+25
19 50	Jan.			19.35	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains West Texas. Weather much colder. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 250,000.

(2) Market steady on trade fixing call sales, and short covering, despite good weather. Weekly Government weather report very favourable. Miss Giles crop estimate 12,400,000. American cross rate 4.50 1/2.

(3) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"North Central District:—Prospects for good deal of top crop provided weather is favourable."

(4) Bureau will be published October twenty-fifth, 4 p.m. English time (i.e. 11 a.m. New York).

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.

Mid. Americans spot.—Universal standard quiet 13.65

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24,70

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.92
January	23.12
March	23.44

New York Noon Call

October	23.94
January	23.11
March	23.44

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	22.83
January	22.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.25 plus 12
November	13.14 ,, 11
January	13.16 ,, 12
February	13.14 ,, 10
March	13.19 ,, 10
May	13.20 ,, 10
June	13.17 ,, 14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	13.28 plus	15
November	13.18 ,,	15
December	13.16 ,,	16
January	13.19 ,,	15
February	13.19 ,,	15
March	13.23 ,,	14
April	13.23 ,,	14
May	13.24 ,,	14
June	13.17 ,,	14
July	13.11 ,,	13
August	12.92 ,,	12
September	12.68 ,,	10
October	12.48 ,,	10

Tone.—Quiet steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.15
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.55
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	11.95
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.20
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.20
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.55
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	11.95
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.35
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.05
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.45
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

October	22.70 plus 25
November	21.00 ,, 25
December	20.45 ,, 35
January	19.85 ,, 35
February	19.65 ,, 50
March	19.45 ,, 58
April	19.20 ,, 55
May	19.00 ,, 55
June	18.80 ,, 50
July	18.60 ,, 50

EGYPTIANS.

London, Oct. 22.

November	20.90 plus 15
January	19.60 ,, 10
March	19.00 ,, 13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000
Futures at New York

October	23.90 plus 15
January	23.10 ,, 16
March	23.37 ,, 12
May	23.62 ,, 17
Spot Cotton at New York	24.20 plus 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.90 plus 10

Futures at New Orleans

January	22.92 plus 10
March	23.18 ,, 3

Fafr Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2
Silver:—Foreign mined 70 3/4

WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Barletta Russo —63½ lbs. Cargo. Jan./Feb sellers 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 64
Tone.—Firmer but quiet.
Australian for Jan./Feb sellers 64. Cargo paid for Jan. 64/3 and paid for Dec./Jan. 64
Choice White Karachi Cargo for Jan./Feb sellers 63.
Soft Red Karachi Cargo Oct./Nov value 62.
Tone:—Steadier but quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 23.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 10 0	13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	86 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	84 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Black	78 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	10 6 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	16 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	41 0 0	6 2 0

Forward.	Rs a. p.
Wheat, May	8 3 0
Linseed May	14 2 3
Groundnuts D/J	72 0 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	69 2 0
Teelseed G.j. 85/15 D/J	16 10 0
Cotton Seed Dec /Jan.	6 1 0
Cotton Seed F. M.	5 15 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 22.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/4
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4
Tin Block £255

BRASS.

Bombay, October 23.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 23

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	2/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0

(Continued on page 16.)

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVA
WITH
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 23.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	440	..	440
Bombay Cotton	560	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	508-3 12-2-8	797-8	802-8-800
Century	380-82-8-80	380	380
Nagpur ex-divi.	511 4-13-12-8-12	505	508-12
Colaba	171-4 68-12-62-8	162 8	60-161-4
Crescent ex-divi.	242-8-40-45-41-41-4	241-4	240
Indore	413-12-11-4-15-11-4	408-12	410
Kohinoor	1350	..	1325
New Great	387-8-90	383-12	83-387-8
Pearl	563-12-60	557-8	558-12
Phœnix	520	..	520
Bharucha	98-12	..	100
Simplex	256-4-53-12-55	250	55-251-4
Swan	1025	..	1021-4
Swadesh ex-divi.	587-8-95-93-12	592 8	595
Pabni	360	..	360
Fazal	860-62-8-52-8	62-8-860	55 852-8
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	200	..	190
Globe	67-8	..	67-8
Mysore	115	..	116-4
Madhavji	325-27-8-25	326-4	325
Finlay ex divi.	770	..	770
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	182-8	..	180
Meyer Sassoon	130	..	130
Alcock	170	..	170
Bombay Burma Old	303-12	..	302 8
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6		90
Bombay Steamer Ordy	63-12	..	63-12
Bundi Cement	9-12	..	9-12
Central E. Mining	27-8	..	27-4
Indian Cement	42-8	..	42-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	6-12	..	8
Tata Steel Deld.	35-27 8-35-31-4	32-8-30	32-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League: Colaba United vs. Hindu Gymkhana, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

The S.S. "Narkunda" carrying English Mails due at 6-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 25.

Sphinx Hockey League: The Cooperage; 4-10 p.m. Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. Government Telegraphs, 5-15 p.m. G. I. P. Parel vs. Royal Artillery.

Dhun Teras: Hindu Holiday.

The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Kalichandas: Hindu Holiday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains as and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-45	22-30
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	8-30

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

AKEEL.—Wednesday, 22nd October, 1924, at "Palm Lands," Nepean Road, the wife of Jehangir H. Vakeel of a son.

M251

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. The Clan line S.S. "Macbeth" arrived in London on the morning of the 22nd inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st November, 1924.

Wednesday, the 29th of October 1924, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Divali". All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and the Ballard Pier Station and the town sub-offices will observe on that day, the working hours as on Sundays.

Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual. 1. Hill. 2. Byculla. 3. Girgaon. 4. Mazagaon. 5. Colaba. 6. Parel. 7. Cadell Rd., 8. Dharavi, 9. Tardeo. 10. Fort St. Booking Office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 24th instant in the Town Hall, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK'S NEW PREMISES.

The staff of the Imperial Bank of India will commence business at their new premises after the Diwali Holidays and the Catholic employees have arranged to celebrate the occasion with a thanks-giving mass at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 9 a.m. The Revd. H. Ilorens, S.J. will preach.

THANKS-GIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanks-giving Mass of the G. I. P. Railway Catholic Employees will be celebrated on Sunday (the 26th inst.) at 9-30 a.m. at the Church of our Lady of Mount, Bandra Hill. Revd. H. Marques of St. Michael's Church, Mahim, will preach for the occasion. The Nuns of Mount Mary's Convent will sing at the Mass and the St. Cecilia's Orchestra, Bandra, will be in attendance. After the Mass a General Meeting of the members will be held at the Convent Hall.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of twenty representatives to the Bombay Congress Committee from Mandvi Ward, will be held at Mandvi Congress Committee's Office on Sunday (the 2nd prox.) between 3 and 9 p.m. (S.T.) Candidates for the said election should send in their nomination papers to the secretaries latest at 6 p.m. on Friday (the 31st inst.)

SOCIAL LIFE IN CHINA.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. J. B. Tayler, Professor of Economics (Peking) will speak on "Social Life in China" at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Those interested in the subject are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd October, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 23rd October, 1924:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 116.
Total mortality this day last year 100.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The Deputy Chief Commissioner, Overseas, (the Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte, Kt.) desires to convey to the Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay his appreciation of their zeal in turning out for inspection at such short notice on Friday, October 17th, 1924. He was glad to be able to congratulate the ladies of the Nursing Division on their work for suffering humanity in Bombay and he takes this opportunity to inform them and the officers and privates of the Ambulance Divisions that he will make a point of reporting to the Chief Commissioner at St. John's Gate, the very favourable impression he received from their general appearance, smartness and discipline. The Deputy Chief Commissioner Overseas further expresses the hope that the St. John Ambulance Corps in Bombay will be strongly represented at the forthcoming All-India Competition which will be held in Allahabad about the third week in January.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

PRIZE COMPETITIVE ESSAY.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadwala Building, 152, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay) invites a competitive essay for the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize of the value of Rs. 225 on the following subject:—

"A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 53rd chapters of the Yasna, the chapters of the Spenta Mainyu, Vohu Khshathra and Vahishta Ishti Gathas, in due accordance with grammer and phiology, with notes and comments, wherever necessary, and with the substance of the whole at the end."

The essay should be designated by a motto and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor and his post-office address, and should reach the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute on or before the 5th July, 1925.

The competition is open to all.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

In reply to a previous announcement calling forth applications for 17 seats in the B. P. C. C. from the above Ward, the secretaries of the above Committee have hitherto received 25 applications duly proposed and seconded. The polling of votes will take place at the Committee's Office on Sunday, the 26th instant between the hours of 8 to 11-30 in the forenoon and 3-30 to 6 in the after-noon (S.T.) The voters are informed that the elections will be by the exercise of a single transferable vote. For the one reserved seat, for the representation of the Depressed Classes of this Ward, the secretaries of the above Committee have received only one application duly proposed and seconded. And that is from Sjt. S. S. Karnik, Superintendent of the Depressed Class Mission House, Parel.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL SALE OF KHADDAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a special sale of Khaddar on account of Divali on Saturday, the 25th instant from 2 p.m. (S.T.) to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at "specially reduced rates." The famous Kokti cloth will be available. Messrs. N. H. Belgaumwalla, B. F. Bharucha and Jamnadas C. Erunza will be among the salesmen.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S. on return from leave is appointed to be Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Lt.-Col. W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., of the Bombay Political Department, is appointed to be a Resident of the Second Class in the Political Department of the Government of India and is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 10th October, 1924.

The services of Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 5th November 1924 or the date on which he reports himself for duty under the Government of India.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya to be District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. G. A. Hiremath.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Anant Palekar, M.B.E.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Anant Palekar, M.B.E., on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. Rudrayu Shivlingayya Hiremath.

Mr. Rudraya Shivlingayya Hiremath, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kamble, proceeded on leave pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of West Khandesh vice Mr. A. O. Koreishi.

Mr. Abdullahmia Oosmanmia Koreishi, on relief, to be Collector of Broach vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar reverting.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, on relief, to be Superintendent of Land Records, C.D., vice Mr. V. B. Naik.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S. on relief, to be Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

The services of Mr. J. V. Joshi, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, are placed at this disposal of the Government of India, Finance Department, with effect from the 24th October, 1924.

The Rev. J. C. Hall to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar during the residence of Government from the 17th April to 2nd June, 1924.

Mr. V. G. Bhat, Professor of Sanskrit, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to be a Corresponding member at Dharwar of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England, vice Mr. V. B. Joshi.

Brevet-Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., Chairman, Aden Port Trust and Executive Committee of Aden Settlement, to be Controller of Rents for the Local Area of Aden under the said Act, vice Mr. E. M. Duggan.

Mr. M. J. Parmanand, M.B., B.S., to be Honorary Assistant Professor in Bacteriology at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Mr. P. A. Dalal, L.M. & S.

Mr. P. P. Balsara, L.M. & S. B.M.S. has been placed in charge of the Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd September, 1924.

Mr. K. A. Contractor, B.A. L.M. & S. B.M.S. has been placed in charge of the Bechardas Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the afternoon of 23rd September 1924.

Mr. K. T. Ramchandani, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed as teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad, with effect from the forenoon of 2nd September, 1924.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, M.A., J.C.E., Superintending Engineer, to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, vice Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, proceeding on leave or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. Dougherty, Assistant to the Boring Engineer to act as Executive Engineer in charge Boring Works, vice Mr. W. C. Doorls, proceeding on leave or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

There was slight but beneficial rain in parts of the Presidency proper. Standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of the kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 11th October, 1924, was—On works—Bijapur 235. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 24, Satara 1,473 and Bijapur 667.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD AT INDORE

Inspector Ferguson applied for a remand of Khandoo Gangaram, on Thursday, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate pending the extradition warrant from the Indore City.

The prosecution story was that the accused committed the theft of 34 tolas of gold from the house of Rainchandra Parsuram, the complainant and abscond to Bombay. However he was caught red-handed by a police constable at Charni Road in the attempt of disposing of gold. He was put under arrest and taken to the police station. On a search being made 7 Indore coins and ten-rupee note were found on the person of the accused.

His worships ordered the accused to be remanded till the arrival of the extradition warrant from Indore City.

BOUND OVER FOR SIX MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate D. R. Menezes, second butler on S. S. "City of Howard" was charged with theft as a servant of a box of toilet soap containing 75 cakes, six bars of soft and and two pieces of buntings valued at Rs. 30.

Deputy Inspector Long prosecuted while Messrs. DeCruz and Salazar, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

According to the prosecution at the entrace of the Yellow Gate the accused's box was examined by the Customs officials on Wednesday when the box of soap was found. The Customs officials got suspicious and on further enquiry it was ascertained that the box of soap belonged to the steamship Company.

The second steward of the ship deposed that the articles belonged to the Company.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. Mr. DeCruz submitted to the Court that in view of the fact that all the property was recovered and that the accused had admitted the guilt, it was a fit case for showing mercy. Moreover the accused was a young man and bore a good character.

His worship ordered the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for 6 months.

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT

On Wednesday at about 2 p.m. one Dindibai (60) residing at Colaba was found with her throat cut. She was removed to G. T. Hospital where she was detained and her deposition was taken by the fifth Presidency Magistrate. It appears at 4 a.m.: one Mohamed Sakir (25) a motor driver cut her throat with a pen knife, because she demanded the return of Rs. 120 which she had loaned to him. Mohamed Sakir has been arrested by the police.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Tanibai, a Hindu widow was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of murdering a newly born child.

Mr. Spencer, Police prosecutor conducted the case for prosecution.

After recording the evidence His worship ordered the accused to take her trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

NOTICE AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE DISCHARGED

The notice taken by Noor Mahomed Jatra a victoria owner, against Sub-Inspector Karnick for wrongful confinement or in the alternative wrongful restraint was discharged by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

The complainant alleged that he was harassed and unnecessarily troubled by Sub-Inspector Karnick in spite of the fact that he was not the owner of the victoria that was detained at the Phatkon Road Police Station. The Victoria in question belonged to one Ibrahim Karim.

Sub-Inspector Karnick said that he was simply carrying out the orders of his superiors and that he had no intention of putting the complainant to any trouble.

His worship in discharging the notice observed that he was satisfied that Mr. Karnick acted as he did in pursuance of the orders of his superiors. He was further of opinion that Mr. Karnick's action was bona fide.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of Nurmohammed Fakir (22) who died of electric shock on Sunday last in the Mogul Bakery at Dongri under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Thomas Edward Ferro Personal Assistant to the Electrical Inspector to Government said he had visited the bakery in question and saw the dead body of Nur Mohammed. An iron ladder was in the bakery and the top of it was touching the corrugated sheeting of the roof. The ladder was charged with electricity the source of which was the corrugated roof which had been charged by a leakage in the wire. The installation was found in an absolutely dangerous condition. The wiring was very bad and the witness instructed the supply company to refuse the supply till the wiring had been passed by him.

The jury returned a verdict of electric shock due to his having touched an iron ladder which had been electrified by a leakage in the wiring which was in very bad condition.

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Govind Appa (30), a carpenter in the Pabani Mill, who was killed on the 18th instant. The deceid with another man was repairing a broken belt when suddenly they felt that the belt was getting tight Govind's companion fell down from the platform while Govind was entangled in the broken belt and was taken round the shafting and was cut to pieces.

The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been accidentally caught by a broken belt of the shafting.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT

On Wednesday one Mohadeo Esso residing at Clerk Road, went to Agripada Police Station and reported to the police that his sister Gitabai residing with her husband in the "Cement Chawl Clerkroad, had been assaulted by her husband, Aba and her mother-in-law and that she had succumbled to her injuries. The police removed the body in the morgue where a post-Moslem examination was held by Dr. W. Norman the Police Surgeon, who stated that the cause of death was congestion of the brain which could have been caused by a below or a fall.

Mahadeo Esso also stated at the Coroner's inquest that the deceased had told her on Sunday last that she was assaulted by her husband and mother-in-law. Witnesses further stated that he was told by the deceased's mother-in-law on Tuesday that she assaulted the deceased because she died not works further enquiry was adjourned.

CYCLE THEFTS IN BOMBAY

Abharally Gulamali a Borah, was arrested on Sunday last by the police which cutting the chain of a cycle which was locked and kept in the compound of the Royal Cinema. In the course of investigations in Bombay and Bassein the police have traced eight other cycles. Three of these cycles have been identified by their owners.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT SANCTION

EXPERIMENT IN F. AND G. WARDS.

PROBLEM BEFORE CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

After some items on the agenda were gone through, the Commissioner sprang a surprise by asking leave of the House to place before the Corporation a copy of the letter to the President from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in regard to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the city. The Corporation resolved to give effect to it from the 1st of April 1925 exempting from its operations boys and girls of European and Anglo-Indian communities and also girls of the Mahomedan community. Certain members tried to shelve the question by sending it to the Schools Committee for report but their attitude evoked carping criticism from other members some of whom even did not hesitate to call the forward communities as looters of the backward communities. The voice of Opposition was therefore drowned before a large majority and the original resolution to introduce free and compulsory primary education from the 1st of April 1925 was passed.

SEWAGE OUTFALL.

Consideration was given to the report of the representatives appointed by the Corporation on the 31st January 1924 to discuss with Government the question whether an extension of the present pipe-system at Worli into deeper water would not remove the main cause of objection o the sewage outfall being retained at the spot.

Mr. B. N. Motwalla moved that the report be adopted and a copy be sent to the Commissioner for necessary action.

The report stated that the decision of Government was very unfortunate and was rather arbitrary (1) as full reasons had been placed before Government as to why the Love Grove Outfall was proposed to be abandoned in favour of an outfall at Antop Hill, which bye the bye was mainly due to the repeated demands of Government themselves in the past, and (2) as the decision did not take account of any measure which the Corporation might take to purify the effluent to such an extent that it would be absurd for any authority to object to its being let into Kurla Creek; for instance if it were proposed to treat the sewage by the Activated Sludge Process no authority in the world could, without being unreasonably arbitrary, object to the effluent being let into any stream.

The Commissioner proposed to submit definite proposals after consulting Government and the representatives recommended that these proposals be awaited.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Drainage Committee for report.

Mr. C. W. E Arbuthnot supported the amendment and said the Drainage Committee should be given an opportunity to express their opinion on this important matter. He also thought that sludge process scheme should be dropped as in his opinion no country in the world had a sludge process. He submitted that it was an exceedingly costly process and might involve the Corporation into an expenditure of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lacs with an expense for its up-keep to about a lac and a half or Rupees every year.

The Commissioner said he expected to discuss this matter with Dr. Watson very shortly and hoped to submit a report to the Corporation soon after the Divali Holidays. He therefore asked the Corporation to suspend judgment till the submission of his report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said the Drainage Committee had committed the Corporation to a most novel proposal and therefore they should not expect much from that body. The Drainage Committee's proposal was that the sewage not only of the north of the Island but of the whole city be conveyed to Antope Hill and from there to the harbour. When the Bombay Port Trust objected to this scheme, the Corporation were asked to go to the Kurla creek. The Dainage Committee and to some extent the Corporation had therefore followed the lead of the Municipal Executive and the Municipal Executive had followed the will-o-the-wisp of finding out a new outfall. He urged the Corporation to exercise their own judgment and not to allow themselves to be guided by the Municipal Executive. The pipes at Worli were already extended into deeper water by one-third of a mile and the nuisance, he said, was very much lessened. He submitted that a still further extension would achieve more satisfactory results.

The amendment was carried.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation then considered the letter to the President, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay dated the 16th October 1924 regarding Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards. It stated:—"I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to refer to your letter dated the 1st February 1924, forwarding a revised scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the F and G wards of the City.

2. In reply, I am in the first place to invite your attention to Government letter in this Department, No. 236-F, dated the 24th October 1923 in paragraph 2 of which the Corporation was requested to revise the original scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the F and G Wards of the City in the light of certain remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction, and after taking into consideration the rules made by Government under Section 18 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, and published in Government Notification No. 236, dated the 28th September 1923. From the report of the Schools Committee forwarded with your letter under reply, it appears that while the original scheme has been reconsidered and modified in the light of the Director's remarks, it is doubtful whether the rules under section 18 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, have been taken into consideration in amending the scheme as desired by Government.

Having regard, however, to the delay which has already occurred, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) do not desire to postpone their sanction to the introduction of compulsory primary education in F and G Wards; pending further examination of certain features of the scheme which are regarded as not altogether satisfactory. I am accordingly to convey the sanction of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) under Section 3 (1) of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, to the introduction of compulsory primary education in the F and G wards of the City, subject to the remarks in the following paragraph.

Government reserve for further investigation the question of the amount of contribution that they will pay towards the cost of the Corporation's scheme. Government have been compelled to make this reservation as they are advised that the scale of salaries proposed in the scheme is unnecessarily liberal, and criticisms have also been placed before them in regard to the proportion of teachers to pupils and the large number of 2nd and 3rd year trained teachers. It is therefore proposed to ask the Director of Public Instruction to make a further investigation in consultation with the Schools Committee, and Government trust that the Corporation may be able to revise their scheme in the light of the advice that will be tendered to the Schools Committee by the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. Dimtimker moved: That the letter be recorded and a copy be forwarded to the Schools Committee for favour of information and action. That the Municipal Secretary be requested to publish the necessary notification under the Bombay Presidency Education Act declaring that primary education for both boys and girls of all classes excepting Europeans and Anglo-Indians and excepting also for the present the girls of the Mahomedan community, would be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay from the 1st of April 1925, and that the Schools Committee be authorised to settle in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction certain details in connection with the scheme in the last paragraph of the Government letter.

Dr. M.C. Jayle seconded and hoped that this great departure in the matter of education in the city would not remain a dead-letter and a pious resolution but that both in spirit and in letter true and vigorous effect would be given to it.

A HALF-HEARTED REPLY.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee for favour of report. He said the Corporation should ascertain the views of the Schools Committee in regard to the financial question which this new measure would entail.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the amendment and said Government's reply was half-hearted and in justice to the Schools Committee they should ask for a report.

Mr. R.S. Asavle in opposing the amendment said they had been clamouring for Government sanction for the last one year and when that sanction had been accorded an attempt was now made to put some obstruction or the other in the way of the backward classes for whose interests and benefits the primary compulsory education was to be introduced. He accused the forward communities of actually looting the backward communities for so many years apart from neglecting their education.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the question was hanging fire since 1923 and now that the Government had accorded the sanction they should not show to the Government that the Corporation was not of a fixed mind.

Mr. L. R. Tarsee sounded a note of warning and said that unless the Corporation was absolutely serious to take up the whole question of primary education by itself that problem of the city would not be solved. He advised the Corporation not to depend upon the Government for their share of contribution. The Corporation, he said should even be prepared to levy Education cess for education was the foundation of sanitation.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said the Corporation had accepted the principle of compulsory education and if an education tax was necessary, she urged the Corporation to impose it. Most parents, she said, were prepared to make any sacrifice for the education of their children. She felt sure that the rate-payers would not grudge to pay for what was so obviously for the good of the children of the City and of the nation.

The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

DR. E. A. ROSS'S LECTURE.

Dr. E. A. Ross of the Wisconsin State University delivered a lecture on "The Population Problem" in the Hall of the University School of Economics on Thursday night when Prof. K. T. Shah presided Full report of the lecture will appear to-morrow.

FLARE NO. 5

Miss Rossiter provided a pleasant evening with a complete change of programme. Flare No. 5, Jack Benett's whistling solos were followed by a game of cards in three spasms. Bridge, Whist and Nap were played in turn. Charles Mason danced the polka and kept the audience in roars of laughter. Part two underwent considerable change. Mason was again the outstanding figure where humour was concerned and contributed many funny sketches to the company's repertoire.

Bennetts' whistling was unusually sweet and his vocal duets with Billy Iredale were a feature of Flare No. 5. To-night the company will present the Request Flare in which all items will be by request. Saturday's programme is a Flare-Pot-Pourri. On Sunday evening we shall see the last of this lively crowd.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

HORNETS (8) BEAT PIONEERS (0).

The Bombay Pioneers turned out with 6 men to play their first game with the Hornets on Thursday evening when the latter won by the substantial margin of eight goals. The Pioneers could only add three men to their side after ten minutes' play. A very late start was made and the referees were obliged to stop the game five minutes before time for want of light.

The Pioneers were not only wanting two men but also a pair of goal-keeping pads. Surveyor stood between the sticks at the start but after a couple of goals had been scored by Whittaker and Hyde in a few minutes, Bhabha kept goal but without much improvement except for a few wild swipes which kept the Hornets forwards away. With the inclusion of Johnny Arklie and Whittaker, the Hornets are a formidable side but their second line of defence does not appear very sound. Arklie banged in the third goal 7 minutes from the start and two more were added by Hyde and him in another two minutes. Before half time was announced, the Hornets were six goals up, Hyde scoring the sixth.

The Pioneers who had very little of the game in the first half, played better in the second period, and Barlie, Mehta and Ranji made several efforts to get into the striking area. The Hornets slackened attack in the second period though some dangerous shots luckily struck the goal posts. Off a corner shot Milson put in the seventh goal and Race followed up with an angle shot from close quarters making a total of eight.

Teams were:—

Hornets:—Thornton; Dyson and Windsor; Milson, Race, and Loveday; Whittenbury, Arklie, Hyde, Whittaker and Rodrigues.

Pioneers:—Bhabha; Surveyor and Vatcha; Sarkare, Tiwari and Colabawalla; Barlee, Mehta and Ranji.

Referees:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Coloba United Vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct 22.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to day:—

THIRD DIVISION—(Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 2, Brentford 0; Gillingham 1, Millwall 0.

A FRIENDLY MATCH.

In a friendly match at Glasgow, the Queen's Park beat the South Africans by 3 goals to 2.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct 22.

In the International Association Football match at Dublin England beat Ireland by three goals to one.

The weather was glorious and 25,000 spectators watched the game. After both sides had attacked alternately, Chedgzoy, the English rightwinger, raced down and centred to Keyworth who scored with a header. The Englishmen continued to press, but after half an hour the Irishmen improved, and fairly shared in exchanges. At half time the score was one to nil.

Eight minutes after interval, Chedgzoy started the movement resulting in the centre forward Bedford netting the ball. Twelve minutes from the finish Gillespie, the Irish inside-left, scored with a header. Shortly afterwards Walker, the English inside-left scored the third goal for his side from a pass by Chedgzoy England thus winning by three goals to one.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS:

LONDON, Oct 22.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Rugby Union today:—

Oxford University 33, Bristol 6, Cambridge University 21, Guy's Hospital 9.—Reuter.

HAMPHIRE BEATS KENT.

In the County Championship match at Southampton Hampshire beat Kent by twenty-two points to eight.—Reuter.

ALL BLACKS BEAT LANCASHIRE.

At Manchester All-Blacks beat Lancashire by 23 points to 0.—Reuter.

TONIGHT'S BOXING AT THE EMPIRE.

The programme for to-night's Boxing excels any that has been put on in Bombay, in that there are three big fights with four strong supports. The public are being given their money's worth. All the fights will be fast ones as the contestants are reported to be in good fettle. Davies Nash, Slattery and Rimmer have trained together at the Garrison Gymnasium, Poona. All of them are confident of returning home as winners. Kubes, Chard, and Jepson, have put in some stiff work at "The School of Arms." The remainder are trained at the Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch. Gunner Melvin is eager for the fray and intends making his the best fight of the evening.

Owing to a mistake, Pte. Slattery was advertised to fight Chard. It is Pte. Rimmer (2nd. Glos.) who is the champion of the K.S. L.I. and has a victory of Bartlett who drew with Chard.

The tournament being run under I.S.A.B.A. rules limit the contest to six rounds, which gives us faster fighting than would be in the case of a 10 or 15 round bout. Nevertheless the two main bouts are rounds of 3 minutes duration which is about equal to 10 rounds of 2 minutes. The Bombay School of Arms have been put to a great deal of expense and trouble in securing this programme and we hope that all fight fans will be present. Should this tournament prove a success they intend securing the services of India's top notchers' for later shows.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Member of Council, is making an extensive tour of Sind in order to inspect various sections of the Sukkur Barrage Project. He will leave Poona on October 26, returning to Bombay on November 22nd.

Public arrival of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab in Lahore is to take place on Thursday morning.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1924.

A TIMELY PRONOUNCEMENT

In the course of a stimulating interview, Mr. C. R. Das has disposed of the contention that the Swarajists have been, through their impenetrable denseness, manoeuvred into a position of idle stale-mate. A statement on Nationalist policy from a leader of the eminence and achievement of Mr. Das, is welcome in view of recent minatory deliverances on the fate of our country, both in India and in England. The apparent stale-mate keeps our minimum claims in full view. Mr. Baldwin has put heart into the Services by promising lavish distribution of money which does not belong to him. Why should they be anxious, since in any event, the Government have pledged themselves to reliefs with retrospective effect as from 1st April? The sting of Mr. Baldwin's policy is seen in the protestations that, with the pertinacity of Mrs. Micawber, his party would cling to the Detormed Scheme and the decennial periods of chicanery for covering geological epochs. Lord Curzon too is in his prompous stride and he views the condition of Britain's patrimony with grave misgivings. The orator who during the War referred appreciatively to India and the progress of centuries she had accomplished through a force that could no longer be enchained is now the faithful exponent of combining exploitation with government in India. When the Devil is sick, the Devil a Saint would be; when the Devil is well, the Devil a saint *was* he. That is roughly the experience of India at the hands of the British Government, and Mr. Das has rightly drawn attention to the barren prospects to India through the General Election. Until the element of enlightened self-interest dawns on the Britisher, he will go on using pious phrases to dope his own conscience and keep India in tormenting suspense. The present counsel of British "friends" is that Indians should strenuously and breathlessly co-operate, or else the blood of the Britisher would rise and he would, in his wrath, visit the penalty of our sins upon the third and fourth generations. The appeal to us is that we had better be on our best behaviour, when even old "friends" of India who always liked the Indian to be better fed and better clothed (within the Empire of course), are getting restive, and the Tories make capital of Swarajist opposition. To this antiquated philosophy of nationalism in India, Mr. Das gives a straight reply. It is useless to stick to mendicant cajolery and expect crumbs from the Imperial table. There is no harm, on the other hand, in the threat that the Britisher is getting more and more displeased over India and that he would scourge us with the scorpions of repression; for the attitude of divine right, which is disclosed, requires to be destroyed before all negotiations of peace. When we are told that India's friends in England are being alienated through our impatience we recognise those generous humanitarians who wish to see India happy, though not necessarily free.

Whether the Government like the proposal of a Round Table Conference or not, the problem of India will ultimately have to be settled by Round table negotiations. Mr. Das points out that the substitution of a Reforms Enquiry Committee is but a dilatory move on the part of Government. A United Congress will have to continue the work of demonstrating to Britain that a discontented India is not politically or commercially worth having and that India can keep against enemies only what she had won herself. To that end agitation will have to be directed. Swaraj is not going to drop into our lap through the generosity of the Britisher in a mood of post-prandial absent-mindedness, and when friends of India, like the "Statesman", advise us to repudiate non-co-operation to curry favour with the Britisher, we would appeal to them to cease patronising. If the British Army and the British Civilians are honestly in favour of Swaraj, we can initiate it in a fortnight. We have, however, to prepare for opposition all round. If the Conservatives come into power in England, the nationalist movement will be very much helped by coercion and hence by real opportunities of re-establishing a United Front. On the hope of Labour's condescension, many politicians are framing a Constitution for India, but, like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Das is prepared to advise the conference and leave the function of petitioning Parliament to those who have faith in the process. We hope the experiment will soon be over and we shall be able to realise the formidable nature of obstacles. The policy of bolstering up Diarchy, is like the old-time punishment of the Ancient Mariner to whose neck was attached the albatross he had shot. That is not politics, though the bureaucracy thinks it is. The Swarajists have within the Councils repudiated the evil device, but in carrying the fight out into the country we shall require unity and organisation. If there is to be a communal pact, we had better tackle it early—and prepare for combined action. We fear there will be some unpleasantness as safeguarding proportions are first discussed among the various communities, but it is no use being daunted by difficulties and leaving all the advantage to the profiteering fomentors of disorder who, Mr. Das thinks, form a set secretly in league.

The communal problem in India is difficult, because communities in India want to retain their religious identity. In the revolutionary epochs of the West, they enthrone irreligion and revolt. In France and Russia, there was the atheistic phase, but the spiritual heritage of India is so great and abiding that we have to create unity from differences, without any of the revels of godlessness known in the West. Hence the problem is peculiarly difficult for us and we should not be blinded by any imported doctrine of uniformity as the test of civics. We are not going to descend to the convenient denominator of materialism and secular disbelief. Unity in India is thus a harder problem than in other countries. When we see the complexity of the issues we may do well in, for a moment, turning our back on the British Government and grappling with the internal difficulties that exist in the way of unity. The attitude of the British Government is quite clear, while the bureaucracy in India is content to muddle through, traducing the honour of Swarajists all the while. Ex-Ministers own up to corruption practised on Government side, and Government dare not come out into the open with proofs for the calumny of Swarajists leaders. There is grim opposition in prospect, and much wicked accusations, but Indian leaders seem unfortunately perplexed over the details of unification. Whether in the Congress or in communal conferences, we should vigorously subordinate non-essentials and consolidate our strength. The Unity Conference was a great example. Divisions like the orthodox party, the no-change party, the quasi-liberal party, the khaddar party are all, like the franchise-fight, out of place against the forces of reaction and the incitement of communal tumult. If the politicians, who are soon meeting at Delhi are able to simplify the problem of differences they will have done a great service towards the consummation we all look forward to at Belgaum.

THE RENT ACT.

The tenants of Bombay will heave a sigh of relief that the Rent Act will not expire at the end of 1925 but will be extended. The announcement was made on behalf of Government in the Council yesterday that an official Bill acceptable both to the tenants and the landlords will be introduced during the next budget session extending the term of the Act. The credit for hastening this announcement on the part of Government, whose attitude towards the grievances of the tenants has of late been astonishingly callous, is due to the public spirit of Mr. K. F. Nariman who had prepared a Bill of his own and to the Swaraj and Non-Brahmin parties who had decided to support it. The tenants of Bombay have reason to congratulate themselves that their agitation has borne fruit. But for Government to make the announcement they have made is one thing; for them to carry it out in a manner that is truly satisfactory to the tenants is quite a different thing. The tenants have, therefore, to be on the alert and to be up and doing to prevent their cause being lost by any default on their part especially in respect of business premises.

Notes of the Day.

A Well-deserved Tribute.

The resolution which the Bombay Legislative Council passed last evening, recording its appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah as its President, was, unlike many a resolution of its kind, no formal one. The feelings which prompted it were as genuine as the tribute it contained was fully deserved. Mr. Dev summed up much that could be said about Sir Ibrahim's brief career as President when he described him as a born President. But to the natural gifts required of a President have been added in the case of Sir Ibrahim wide experience as a publicist and rare independence of judgment. The privileges of provincial Councils are mock privileges; but such as they are, to Sir Ibrahim belongs the credit of having always vigilantly asserted and preserved them, as was demonstrated by his sound rulings on important points of order during current sessions. As Mr. Jayakar truly said, Sir Ibrahim has followed the wholesome principle that no rulings of the President shall be restrictive of the privileges and rights of the Council and whenever any doubts have risen he has given the benefit of the doubt to the popular side of the Council. As a nominated President, Sir Ibrahim has been prevented from contributing his share to the public life of the country but what has been the loss of the country has been the gain of the Council and it may be expected with confidence that the members of the Council will not spare any efforts to see that the gain continues to be theirs by securing his services as an elected President.

Playing with Fire.

The advent of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Governorship of the Punjab has rather remarkably coincided with the birth and blooming of the Sikh Sudhar movement which proposes to combat—for patriotic reasons of course—the activities of the Akalis. There is certainly nothing suspicious about this coincidence or about the rise of these anti-Akali publicity bureaus after the failure of the Birdwood negotiations. For, these Sikh Sudhar Committees are to the Akali movement what the Aman Sabhas were to Non-co-operation, a rally of the "sane" and "loyal" elements to the fold of "law and order". It may be that Sir Malcolm who preaches incessantly the virtues of unity is not quite unsympathetic to a disunion amongst the Sikhs but it is the intention of those who are actuated by "honest" hostility to the Akalis that decides the attitude of the Punjab bureaucracy, not any self-satisfaction at the result of its own wire-pulling nor any unholy desire to do the Akalis in. Recently, these gentlemen of the Sikh Sudhar species have had a spontaneous impulse to proceed to Jaito and obtain a free entry and charming hospitality as well as a testimonials of exemplary behaviour from the disinterested bureaucracy of the Punjab. But will the spectacle of a few Sikhs flunkeys being permitted to perform the Akhand Path in Nabha carry conviction about the heinous character of the Akalis to anyone outside the Anglo-Indian clubs and army messes? In Amritsar serious trouble has been only narrowly averted not, be it noted, by the promptitude of the zealous guardians of "law and order" but by the genuine faith in non-violence of the Akali leaders. But now at Jaito the Administrator has thought it fit to scrutinise the bona-fides of those Akalis who merely desire to watch the performance of the Akhand Path by the Sikh Sudhar Sangat and has arrested them. But the Punjab Government do not seem to realise the grave risk involved in the fostering of disunion on a religious issue among a most religious-minded community whose consequences we shudder to think. That way lies danger.

His Master's Voice.

If the Simla bureaucracy is anxious to show that Swaraj is not desired by some Indians, we suggest to it that it should choose some more intelligent person than Mr. Kabirrudin Ahmed whose sole utility in the Legislative Assembly is his gift—of which he is not wholly unconscious—of entertaining his colleagues. Unfortunately, however, the spectacle of Mr. K. Ahmed meticulously playing the role of an independent witness, who by mere coincidence nods assent to whatever Sir Alexander Muddiman or Sir M. Shafi says, is a joke that has the sole merit of being the most ludicrous one even in the solemn farce that is being enacted at Simla. The remarkable manner in which the witness appeared to have been coached up was evinced by the nature of the replies that he offered to the two leading official members who temporarily lost sight of their apparent position so as to provoke even the patient Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer to protest against the way in which the answers were being openly suggested to the witness instead of his being cross-examined. The fault, however, lay not so much with Mr. Ahmed's tutors as with those who were responsible for his selection as a "suitable" candidate since he lacked even the agility to answer new questions by his own effort. Irritated, no doubt, by the muddle in which he found himself, Mr. Ahmed made an impertinent and most discourteous remark about Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer. As is usual, however, when Indians are insulted, the President did not seem to have heard the remark and preferred to distrust the testimony of two of his own colleagues. The incident is insignificant save for the light it throws on the extent to which the bureaucracy is apt to go in selecting its tools and backing them up even at the risk of offending Indians friendly to it. It will do no harm to Sir Svaswamy and as for Mr. Ahmed, no sane man takes him seriously.

Friends of the Bureaucracy.

The non-Brahmin bloc in the Bombay Legislative Council has too frequently betrayed the interests of the masses which it professes to represent, for one to be surprised at its attitude towards Mr. Surve's Bill on Wednesday. Mr. Surve is supposed to be the leader of the bloc, but Mr. Jadhav, the Minister, still retains the reins of control in his hand and it is he who decides to which lobby the members of the bloc should direct their steps. It was only because of the support of the Swarajists and the Independents that the Government were defeated on the motion for the first reading of Mr. Surve's Bill, for only a few members of his party voted with him. Even these few members later deserted him and helped the Government in their obstructive tactics for delaying the passage of the Bill. Mr. Surve's Bill proposes a very modest and inadequate reform requiring the sanction of the Council before the imposition of a tax or rate to defray the cost of punitive police employed in any area under the Bombay District Police Act. The Bill is a modest and inadequate one, because it does not go to the root of the evil and restrict the power of the Executive to impose a punitive police. But inadequate as the measure is, it seeks to place a wholesome check on the arbitrary exercise of power by the Executive who will be compelled to justify their actions. Naturally the bureaucracy resents any control over its actions and the functions of the non-Brahmin bloc in the Council is, it seems, to maintain the powers of the former unimpaired.

Mixed Electorates.

After a prolonged debate, the Delhi Municipality has decided, by 14 votes against 9, on the formation of mixed electorates in the local municipal wards. The result of this decision will be that the Muslim and Hindu representatives of each ward will not be elected separately by their respective communities as heretofore, but by the Hindu and Muslim voters jointly. Communal electorates have to be tolerated as a necessary evil so long as the minorities concerned desire them. But it is in the interest of the country that, by joint agreement between the two communities, the transition from them to purely general electorates should be as rapid as possible. Mixed electorates with reserved seats for the minorities are calculated to hasten the progress to the desired end and are, therefore, to be welcomed. But the acquiescence of the minorities is essential to their success. We trust the Delhi compromise is based on this acquiescence.

Andhra Jatheeya Kalashala.

When Mahatma Gandhi three years ago visited that pride of modern Andhra, the Andhra Jateeya Kalashala at Maslipatam, he wrote of it as follows: "I see method, organising ability, and sacrifice written in every inch of these grounds." The institution came into existence seventeen years ago, directly as a result of tide of the national educational movement which was running strong at the time. All the arts and crafts for which Andhra has been famous for centuries, especially the spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing ones, as well as other modern industrial arts are taught in this institution. Those in charge of it have shown remarkable organising ability and spirit of independence. Though not shunning official help, even monetary help, when offered voluntarily, they have never stooped to curry official favours nor subordinated the patriotic purposes of the institution to official ends. The institution is capable of still further expansion and an effort is being made to raise funds from the public all over India. The appeal to the Bombay public which we publish elsewhere deserves a warm response.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

A UNIQUE GATHERING.

(BY MRS. J. STANNARD.)

It seems hardly possible to add anything more to the vast amount of opinions and impressions recorded by visitors or non-visitors, upon the recent Delhi gathering; and I yield to the request that I should do so with some diffidence. Never in the annals of Indian public life has a Conference of this special nature been held before. Congresses come and go, political storms sweep up with violence, scattering the dust of prejudice and anger over bewildered minds. Sincere workers have met before to solve seemingly inextricable national problems, yet nothing in my opinion has been of more real value to India's future than this spontaneous assemblage of patriots in Delhi. To begin with, they had come independently to discuss aims and objects never before attempted, the animating spirit was spiritual, the objectives were by no means such as are usually maintained in a purely national Congress. The whole atmosphere seemed charged with an anxious determinism that with the inclusion of a sprinkling of English personalities gave the Conference something of an international character. Delhi in those days became a focal point for India's thoughts. The general sympathy outside often sceptically, or even malevolently expressed, did acknowledge with some reluctance that the motive impulse was good though as yet too advanced or utopian for realisation.

Search for A New Spirit.

Then for a week or more educated and uneducated minds blended together and sought with something akin to wistfulness that a new thing might emerge, a new spirit; they hoped that the one who had been the means whereby such a voluntary blending of forces came about, might live to see his great desire fulfilled. It seemed hardly possible that a really signed and agreed-to piece of work could be achieved called a Hindu-Moslem Unity Pact. Yet this great thing has taken place and the great resolve made to begin the new order of work achieved. Outwardly a kind of solemnity reigned as the proceedings were begun by prayer, while surely hidden in the corridors of hearts were doubts and fears warring against a determination to conquer and slay the demons of fraticidal strifes.

To the psychologist who prefers watching to analyse impressions and moods rather than understand words in the making, the daily meetings in grim earnest were full of interest. Doggedly leaders and debate stuck to their work, suggestions were heard objections analysed, and errors corrected. Words and ever words to explain words or meanings—then terms to emphasise meanings—till one seemed to get the feeling that the active parties were swimming and floundering in an ocean of verbiage. A certain amount of impatience at this meticulous choice of phrases seized some of the onlookers—it seemed mere quibbling, but as time wore on to the end one felt that it had all been necessary for a bed-rock of sincerity had been reached and the resolutions were more concisely phrased in consequence.

Now and again when some knotty point threatened obstruction, Moslems would quickly draw away to a corner, while Hindus rush to form another circle, for consultation elsewhere. Heads and shoulders close together each group kept up the whispered conclave till a decision had been reached and all was peace again.

Two Outstanding Figures.

Such a momentous convention of this order could hardly pass without incidents taking place of interest and consequence and two such important moments marked the progress of work which are worth recording for the difficulties drew to their feet two men of outstanding merit. On different occasions and for different reasons these two minds saved the harassed Congress workers much work if indeed not disaster. I think of the Right Reverend Christian Bishop Dr. Westcott and the scholarly Abul Kalam Azad. It had been obvious that many hours of tactful discussion would pass before the "cow" resolution and the "music before mosques" could be put through. Both questins were signposts of trouble. It was at one of these difficult junctures when the wording had been over and over again objected to, and altered and when nothing seemed to satisfy—that the English Metropolitan Bishop (who had been quietly seated on the ground writing) rose up and asked if he might be allowed to offer his draft and see if the wording could be acceptable to both sides.

In the tense mental atmosphere then prevailing the calm businesslike tones of the English friend seemed to bring relief and one felt the position was settled. His wording was adopted and it is due to the form which he gave to these vexatious points that dissensions were silenced and the resolutions were eventually passed.

His unobtrusive but helpful sympathy could be matched with the reflecting calm of the Moslem delegate, Abdul Kalam Azad. Watching events he had quietly kept in the background allowing other leaders like Mahomed Ali to guide matters when possible, but on the fifth day he came definitely to the forefront with a vigorously eloquent speech which turned a dangerously weak moment of doubt into a strong turning point of achievement.

I well remember that morning of strenuous argument when leaping to his feet he gripped the situation and poured out at white heat, a great and virile speech. When at length he terminated the atmo-

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ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS SEAT.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has addressed a message to all the Labour Candidates in which he says: "Labour is doing magnificently throughout the country. Although we have to face opposition in the Press and combinations in the constituencies such as no Party has been called upon hitherto to meet, our cause is making tremendous progress north, south, east and west. People are with us and nothing can check our advance. You have all my good wishes in your fight for peace abroad and social reform at home."—B. O. W.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT HIS SEAT.

OXFORD, Oct 22.

In regard to his own constituency in Aberavon, in South Wales, the Premier appears to be somewhat anxious. He has a straight fight against a strong Liberal candidate Captain Williams, who is supported by Conservatives. At the last election, Mr. MacDonald was elected by a minority of votes against a majority of votes recorded for Liberal and Conservative candidates, there being then a three-cornered fight. The Premier has summoned to his aid all the heavy artillery of the Labour movement. Nearly everyone of importance in the Labour Party is visiting the constituency.—B. O. W.

PREMIER'S "WHIRLWIND" TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

On his return to Aberavon after another 500 mile tour, Mr. MacDonald stated that he found such an enthusiasm for the Labour cause as he had never seen before. He said he had addressed over 90 meetings in 10 days.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO WOMEN ELECTORS IN ABERAVON.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Addressing the women electors in Aberavon, this afternoon, Mr. MacDonald regretted that he was not able to devote all his time to his own constituency. He mentioned that in his tour through North and Middle England, which he has just completed he attended 90 meetings in 10 days and travelled 1,700 miles. "Ah my friends, he added, "we are makings things move and that is why other Parties are so angry with us."—B. O. W.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Conservative agents have made a preliminary survey of the prospects of the Party, and express satisfaction with the results. Chief attention has been paid to Lancashire and Yorkshire which are regarded as the "key counties," and the outlook there is considered to encourage hopes of a recovery of seats lost at the last election. Conservatives are making a big effort to obtain a clear majority over the other Parties and their Press organs are appealing to the Conservatives not to neglect to vote and to the Liberals who have to choose between Conservative and Labour to vote for the Conservative.—B. O. W.

MR. THOMAS REPLIES LORD CURZON.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Thomas in a speech at Gravesend replying to Marquess Curzon's attack said that since he had been in office, he had spent more millions on internal development of the Dominions than the Conservative administration had done. He remarked that Lord Curzon did not tell the country that he so strained the relations between Canada and Great Britain that several alternative including even that of separation, were discussed in the Canadian Parliament nor did Lord Curzon say that since Labour took office all the parties in the Dominions admitted that they had helped good relations between the Mother Country and themselves.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S ASSURANCES.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader, in an article which appears in the "Evening News" to-day declared: "If the Conservative Party are returned to power, as he confidently trusts they will be, one of their first preoccupations will be to restore safeguards for threatened home industries and to encourage trade within the Empire." "Nor the least important," he continues, "is the encouragement of foods grown within the Empire' and he intimates that "it will be the policy of the Conser-

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

"DEEPLY ASHAMED OF PERSECUTION."

MISUSE OF AUTHORITY IN INDIA ABHORRED.

RESOLUTION BY LONDSBOROUGH LABOUR PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

To-day's "Young India" published the following resolution received by Mr. Gandhi from the Independent Labour Party of Lenisborough, England:—We the members of the Lonisborough Branch of the Independent Labour Party have watched with great interest the efforts of the Swaraj movement in India to obtain political freedom, and we wish to assure you that we, together with a considerable section of the British public, have the utmost sympathy with your aims and admiration for your methods. We are deeply ashamed of the persecution which you and the movement have suffered from the British Government and we wish to express our abhorrence of their methods and our complete dissatisfaction from such misuse of authority.

WAHABI ATTACK ON MECCA.

EMIR OF MOHAMMARRAH'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Jerusalem.—The Moslem Supreme Council has received a telegram from the Emir of Mohammarrah with regard to the Wahabi attack on Mecca stating that the prevention of the shedding of Moslem blood is his most earnest desire and that he is renewing his petition in this regard in accordance with the request of the Council.

A telegram has also been received from the notables of Baghdad saying that the Wahabis' attack on Mecca has offended the Moslems and asking the Council to request Ibn Saud to "desist from evil acts against the Moslem religion and civil rights and that there should be no hindrance to establishing Arab unity."

The Council has also received an appeal from the National Party of Jeddah stating that the army has withdrawn to Jeddah out of respect for the sanctuary and in order to avoid bloodshed and the army of Ibn Saud entered Mecca peacefully. "We rely on your despatching delegations of nation to ask for the intervention of the Moslems. We repeat our appeal to every Moslem who is zealous for the safety of the sactuaries."—Reuter.

STATUS QUO OF MOSUL.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AT LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is understood that Lord Parmoor and Sir Cecil Hurst, assisted by experts, will represent great Britain at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Brussels on October 27th on the question of the 'status quo' of Mosul.

TURKS' CLAIM TO MOSUL.

KURDS' TUTORED PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Geneva.—A memorandum signed on behalf of all the Kurdish tribes in Mosul has been received in the League Secretariat. It vigorously protests against the Turkish claim to the Vilayet to which it states the Turks have no right economically ethnologically and racially.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

GOVT. TROOPS DRIVE BACK REBELS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Teheran.—Government troops, encamped on the Behbehan side of the river Zeydoun, have been engaged with partisans of Amir Modjahed. They crossed the river and drove the rebels back, and then returned to Behbehan. About 30 rebels are reported to have been killed and several wounded.—Reuter.

[Behbehan, a town in Fars Province, Persia].

SPLIT AMONG BAKHTIARIS.

EFFORT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Teheran.—Persistent rumours that Bakhtiaris are split into two factions would appear to derive confirmation from the fact that Amir Ekhetedar, Minister for the Interior, Sardar Assad Baktiari, Minister for the Interior, Sardar Assad Baktiari, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Samsame Saltaneh and Sardar Jung who are both Baktiaris, have left here for Ispahan. Their object is said to be to settle the present differences and bring about a reconciliation.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

GOVERNMENT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

UPHOLDER OF COUNCIL'S RIGHTS

TRIBUTE TO SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

To-day is the day of which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the President of the Bombay Council can well be proud of. The Council paid an unique tribute to his qualities of courageous statesmanship coupled with tact, courtesy, fairness and impartiality in his conduct of the proceedings of the Council. There is a great desire on the part of all sections of non-official members of the House that Sir Ibrahim should continue to guide their deliberations as the first elected President of the House. Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and S. N. Angadi voiced the sentiments of the House when they gave open expression to this desire of the Council.

Government's assurance to introduce Legislation in the Budget session to extend the Rent Act to residential houses in Bombay is a timely recognition of the strong public opinion on the subject. Congratulations are due to Government and landlords for yielding with good grace to the force of public opinion. If this spirit of goodwill continues in the later stages of the Bill it should result in a compromise Bill which would be the best solution of this ticklish problem.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At to-day's meeting of the Council, a number of interpellations were put and answered eliciting instructive information. Mr. Bhopatkar (Poona City):—Are Government aware that Messrs. Ghaneker, Counsial Swaruchand and Annaji Tukaram Hadavate were kept under lock and key for some hours by the Mamlatdar of Junnar in spite of their protest. Was such action taken under the Land Revenue Code?.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta:—The persons in question were detained in sub-jail room but not under lock and key. Answer to the latter part of the question is in the affirmative.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District):—(a) Will Government state whether any action was taken on the resolution passed by the Council about the release of Mr. Divakar of Dharwar, who has been convicted and sentenced under Section 124 (A) and Section 253 (A) of the Penal Code.

The Hon. Sir M. Hayward:—The resolution of this Council was brought to the notice of Mr. Divakar by the Superintendent of the Prison in which he is confined. Conditions under which the Government had accepted the resolution were made clear to Mr. Divakar and he was informed that if he apologised and gave an undertaking not to make public speeches or publish writings on political topics for the outstanding portion of his sentence, the question of his release would be considered. Mr. Divakar, however, declined to apologise and refused to promise to comply with the conditions imposed by the Government (Applause.)

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—(a) Will Government state whether any assistance was given or any materials supplied by any of the Departments of the Government to Sir Sankaran Nair in connection with compilation of his book "Gandhi and Anarchy." (b) Were any copies of the said book purchased by the Government. If so how many? (c) Were any translations in any vernacular language made of the said book at the instance of the Government. If so, were any copies of such translations distributed in any place or to any persons

The Hon. Sir M. Hayward:—(a) Copies were furnished of the judgments of the Sessions Judges of Nasik and Dharwar in Malegaon and Dharwar riot cases. No other assistance or materials were given by the Government. (b) Yes. Fifty. (c) No. None. During the interpellation period the Dy. President presided and guided the proceedings till the interval.

APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT'S SERVICES.

After interpellations Mr. Surve asked for and obtained leave to move his resolution recording the Council's appreciation of the services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah as President. The resolution runs:—"This Council records its warm appreciation of able discharge of arduous duties by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah of office of nominated President of the Bombay Legislative Council which he held for over a year and a quarter and during which time he won the esteem and respect of both the official and non-official sides of this House by his fairness, patience and reasonableness and guided its deliberations with a view to the growth of Legislature on responsible and democratic lines. Mr. Surve said he was an admirer of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah from his young days when Sir Ibrahim rendered yeoman service as a Corporator" Sir Ibrahim had earned universal esteem and affection of all sections of the House. Mr. Patil associated himself with the resolution and said Sir Ibrahim possessed all the qualities of head and heart essential to making of a successful President.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Jayakar endorsed whole-heartedly the resolution and said:—I hope the House will understand the true significance of our association in this connection. I may tell the House that it is not a part of our programme generally to join in any laudatory congratulations in this House. We have come here for a more determined and earnest purpose. But on such an occasion when truth has to be asserted, I feel great pleasure in associating myself with other members of this House in offering congratulations to the deserving person.

PRESIDENT'S AFFABILITY.

We all realise that the rulings of the President were always given without rashness and with the utmost courtesy and pleasantness that has been the one redeeming feature of our existence here. Surrounded as the Swarajists are by many difficulties and disappointments the President has to be at times strict and firm. But the present President in his characteristic manner gave every satisfaction to this House. We all realise how difficult it is to carry on the function of this House continuously unless the President from time to time came to rescue with his affiability and pleasantness. There have been occasions when feelings due to controversy have become warm and I remember that on such occasions the President with his unfailing tact, good sense and pleasantness has got over the difficulties. Our President is an embodiment of courtesy coupled with fairness and impartiality.

HIS DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

I want to draw the attention of this House to the last two lines of the resolution viz: the growth of the Legislature on responsible and democratic lines. That is a very important part of this resolution and I suppose by these words the mover wants to indicate that the President by his rulings and decisions has contributed to take this House to further stages of a democratic assembly. This is perfectly true. I am not sure whether there is not a feeling lurking in some corners of this House that the President has by his rulings unduly favoured the popular side. If so I can say with perfect truth that instead of being a blemish I regard it as a merit. For I have seen that in all cases where the President felt impressed with doubt as to where the merits of a certain question lay, he has, and I think rightly leant towards the popular side. He has kept clearly in view the ideal that under his guidance and supervision and so far as he by his personal assistance can contribute to it, the House must be led to advance from stage to stage towards a perfectly democratic ideal. There are many occasions when the President by his rulings and decisions in those exceptional cases where the merits are not clear, can advance or retard this progress. And the President deserves all our esteem and regard that he has always exercised his discretion in favour of the popular cause, giving it, so to say the benefit of doubt. Impartiality and fairness are virtues; but more so, when they are allied to a clear vision of the true ideal. This the President has perpetually kept in his view.

Messrs. Kambli and Buadhan associated themselves with the resolution. Mr. Lalji Naranji supported the resolution on behalf of the commercial community. He said Sir Ibrahim was first a businessman and then a politician and as such the community shared the pride with Council in the valued services rendered by the President. Sir Ibrahim had laid the country under deep obligation by his services in the cause of commerce and industry. Although Sir Ibrahim was not himself a member of the Industrial Commission the appointment of the Commission itself was due to the labours of Sir Ibrahim. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed also supported the resolution. Mr. J. Addyman associated himself with the resolution on behalf of the non-official European representatives in the Council. Mr. Dev said Sir Ibrahim was a born president. As poets were born so also were presidents born and Sir Ibrahim was one of them. The Home Member associated himself with the resolution on behalf of the Official Benches. He also had personal pleasure in joining in tributes to Sir Ibrahim who had been his old colleague as a Member of the Executive Council and the leader of the House. Sir Ibrahim was a successful President by reason of his tact, courtesy wide experience and extreme patience. Messrs. Haji Abdulla Haroon and Ganjal also supported the resolution. The Dy. President putting the resolution to vote of the Council associated himself entirely with the resolution. The Council adopted the resolution unanimously and empowered the Secretary of the Council to communicate it to the President.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

After the interval, Sir Ibrahim presided. Before proceeding with the business of the Council, Sir Ibrahim feelingly referred to the resolution of the Council. He deeply appreciated the sentiments unanimously voiced by the Council. He was deeply touched by the proceedings of the Council. The duties of the President were very responsible and onerous. He realised that a successful President must be perfectly fair and judicially impartial. He considerably hesitated before he accepted the offer of the presidentship of the Council and was persuaded only because he felt nothing more could be asked of him than that he could do his best. Since he accepted the office, he had tried to do his humble best. He had also felt that complete co-operation between all sections of the House was

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AKALI JATHA ARRESTED.

JATHADAR DECLINES TO ACCEPT TERMS.

PERSUASION PROVES FUTILE.

(Associated Press.)

JAITU, Oct. 22.

All attempts to persuade the Jathedar of the Akali Jatha which was arrested proved futile as he expressed his reluctance to agree to any conditions whatsoever for entering the Gurdwara. Unlike many of its predecessors this Jatha was oddly composed of 60 people. It carried no Granth Sahib except two Nishans or Akali banners and it arrived by train.

PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING JAITU.

(Associated Press.)

JAITU, Oct. 22.

An Akali Jatha of about sixty men arrived here by train at 1 p.m. with Dr. Parasram, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and some persons not belonging to the Jatha. The whole party was met at the railway station as it alighted from the train by Sardar Gurdialsingh, the Assistant Administrator and Sardars Indersingh and Zorasingh the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. The Assistant Administrator asked the Jathedar the object of their visit and he offered them some conditions written in a document. But the Akalis made such a tremendous noise that it became impossible to read out the conditions. The Jatha was then peacefully arrested and handcuffed with ropes and was removed to a camp nearby. The Jathedar was separated and removed to a different place. Dr. Parasram, an Akali lady named Chandkaur and two Akalis named Kirpasingh and Narainsingh were brought to a camp and the police inquired the object of their visit. Dr. Parasram said that he had been ordered by the General Secretary of the Congress to proceed to Jaitu and see things for himself. The lady wanted to see the Akhand Path while the two others failed to disclose the object of their visit and were only beating about the bush. Consequently the police have kept them under surveillance. The police permitted Dr. Parasram and the lady to see the Akhand Path.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY EXPLAINED.

Mr. C. E. Newham, Assistant Editor of "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore who is at present here and who feels that perhaps the Jatha may agree to perform the Akhand Path if the terms are properly explained to them has along with Dr. Parasram and another friend been permitted to speak to the Jatha and to explain to them the conditions. They have accordingly done so and while some members of the Jatha felt that there was nothing wrong with these conditions others said that they could not do anything without the Jathedar Consequently the state authorities have permitted these gentlemen to talk to the Jathedar and explain to him the conditions. Dr. Parasram and Mr. Newham are undoubtedly striving to relieve this Jatha of any trouble and the state authorities have in clear terms told the Jatha that if they do not want to perform the Akhand Path. They can go back. But the Jatha does not agree to that proposal either. If no decision is arrived at the Jatha will be removed to the Nobha-Jails.

THE PROHIBITION ORDER

The following notice was served on this Jatha on its arrival here this afternoon.

"Information has been received that an Akali Jatha has left Amritsar with the intent to effect entry into Gurdwara Gangsar. Sikh Sudhar Sangat is already Gurdwara and has started to perform the Akhand Path. The relations between the two bodies are apparently strained. As it appears from the papers and other sources, the Akalis stood in the way of the Sangat in their attempt to go to the Durbar Sahib for prayers and thus created grave apprehension of a breach of peace. Taking into consideration all these circumstances the Nabha State authorities think it necessary to prohibit the entry of these Akalis to Jaitu till the Sikh Sudhar Sangat has completed the Akhand Path. I therefore order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code that no member of this Jatha should enter Jaitu till the morning of 24th instant."

(Sd) GURDIALSINGH.

Assistant Administrator, Nabha State.

Dated October 22.

CANADIAN SHAHIDI JATHA.

ARRIVES AT LAHORE BY TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The Canadian Shahidi Jatha consisting of about 30 people arrived here to-day by train.

SIKH SUDHAR SANGAT.

PERFORMING OF AKHAND PATH CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

JAITO, October 22.

Performing of the Akhand Path by the Sikh Sudhar Sangat continues still, and it is expected to be over by to-morrow. The Sikh Sudhar Sangat will then leave this place.

While the Akali Jathas have been marching to this place in a particular uniform, with black turbans on, and in military formation, carrying the Granth Sahib in a palanquin, the membrs of the Sudhar Sangat arrived here in their ordinary dress with non-black turbans The points of difference between these two include the giving of an undertaking, by the Sangat as regards political speeches, which the Akali Jathas have been refusing to give. The question of number does not arise since the State authorities are prepared to admit the whole lot of a Shahidi Jatha.

Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the Sangat have been made by Nabha State and were supervised by S. Indersingh, Magistrate of Nabha, and a special camping officer.

BABBAR AKALI CASE ADJOURNED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The second supplementary Babbar Akali case commenced before Mr. Santiram the Magistrate yesterday. There are about 40 accused in the case and all are being defended by four local lawyers. Mr. E Keays Barrister appeared on behalf of the Crown. Two sub-Inspectors and one head constable were examined and they deposed that the accused Karam Singh had been searched for but there was no likelihood of his arrest. The case was adjourned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RELATIONS SOMEWHAT STRAINED

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct 22.

Shanghai.—The relations of the Chinese Central Government with the Japanese authorities in the northern war area are somewhat strained. In view of the report that Japan is sending reinforcements to Chinwangtao, Wu-Pei-Fu said that he had asked the Japanese Commander there to request telegraphically the Tokio Government to postpone action. The Commander is alleged to have replied that Wu-Pei-Fu should warn his officers not to show ill-feeling against the Japanese.

Reports from Mukden state that significance is attached to a review of a Japanese Manchurian garrison at Liaoyang, fifty miles south of Mukden, while eye-witnesses report that two Japanese regiments with artillery have arrived at Tashikia, 94 miles south of Mukden.—Reuter.

PEKING ISOLATED.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Shanghai.—Peking was suddenly and completely cut off from telegraph communication from everywhere this morning.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

VICTORY FOR LEFT PARTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Berlin.—Though the Nationalists and the People's Party will probably combine against the Socialists, political experts prophesy a victory for the Left Parties in the elections at which, according to the Nationalists Press, the issue will be Monarchy versus Republic. A Proclamation of the Nationalists says that the Party remains Monarchist and Nationalist. "Our glorious colours are black, white and red. Our will is firmer than ever to create a Germany free from Jewish-French domination.—Reuter.

MATTEOTI MURDER & AFTER

SENATOR DEBONO RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct 22.

Rome.—Senator Debono, chief of the National Militia against whom there was a serious outcry following the murder of Sgr. Matteoti, has resigned on the ground that his task of instilling the spirit of discipline and devotion to the interests of the country and King into the Fascists has ended.

Sgr. Mussolini has informed Senator Debono that he will submit his name to the Cabinet for the Governorship of Italian Somaliland.—Reuter.

KENYA POLL TAX.

INDIANS SENTENCED FOR NONPAYMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAIROBI, Oct. 23.

Mr. Darbarilal, a prominent Nairobi Indian merchant and ten others were committed to jail for non-payment of poll tax.

BIKANER MAHARAJA'S DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The India Office officials bade farewell to Maharaja of Bikaner at Victoria station to-day when he was departing for India via Marseilles.—Reuter.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S EVIDENCE

DYARCHY NOT FULLY WORKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct 23.

Sir Abdur Rahim treated the Muddiman Committee to-day to a somewhat unique view. He appeared on behalf of the Bengal Government, but beyond answering a few questions of Sir Alexander Muddiman giving Bengal Government's view he was really examined on his own note. Unfortunately both, the Bengal Government's letter and Sir Abdur Rahim's note were kept confidential and only the course of examination suggested what their contents were like.

Mr. Marr, Financial Secretary Bengal Government was also heard to-day. He came to correct "misapprhensions" about the functions of the Finance Department and to speak with experience of one who have been Financial Secretary for five years, but unfortunately for himself and for his Government which deputed to correct misstatements he only supported the complaint of the Ex-Ministers. He admitted to Sir Alexander Muddiman that the Finance Department examined the schemes of both the halves critically and opposed them if they were not acceptable to his department. If the Minister submitted to the Finance Denadtment's objection so far so good but if the Minister had the temerity to stick to his plan the Finance Departmen forced the matter to for the decision of the Governor and Mr. Marr admitted that while only once had the Finance Department been over ruled by the Governor as against the Ministers the Ministers have been over ruled on numerous occasion either by the Governor or by the Minister himself accepting the objection of the Finance Government.

Sir Abdur Rahim was there to support the Bengal Government's diehard case for tightening the present autocratic grip of the Government with a view to defy the wreckers of Dyarchy and therefore to implant it more firmly than even the genius of the British Parliament could. Therefore suggested Sir Alexander Muddiman and witness agreed that the total refusal of the Ministers' salaries should be prohibited and the President of the Council guarded against orders of the court. Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru pointed out that in such a case the Ministers might persist in clinging to their office despite a vote of censure as the Ministers in Bengal did. Sir Abdur Rahim replied that the speeches on that occasion showed that the Ministers were not distrusted but the Swarajists were out to wreck Dyarchy. Here Sir Abdur Rahim was caught by Dr. Paraninye. Sir Abdur Rahim had suggested in reply to Mr. Jinnah that he attached importance to the vote of Sir P. C. Mitter and not to his explanations as to why he voted against the salaries. Dr. Praninye said when witness attached importance to vote and not to speech why should he have attached importance to the speeches in March and why not to the vote rejecting the Minister's salaries. witness gave only a lame reply. Mr. Jinnah did his best to feel whether any fibre in Sir Abdur Rahim's constitution would respond to the modern ideas of progress and advance. Sir Abdur Rahim launched on a lecture which would have done honour to any Conservative Peer. He said no stable responsible Government could be run today and that Dyarchy was quite workable and must be used to gain experience. He even went in diametrically opposite direction to the view of his own Government on the subject. Like the Punjab Government the Bengal Government found it impossible after six months or a years's experience to work Dyarchy by holding meetings of the two halves separately and introduced joint consultation and joint deliberations thereby undertaking an Unitary administration while retaining an outward form of dyarchy. Sir Abdur Rahim would go a steps further he thought we had not real dyarchy. He would give the Ministers a separate purse, their own Council Secrearies, would abolish the right of the secretaries to have access to the Governor, would reduce the Governor to more or less, a constitutional head on the transferred side and would ask the official members not to vote on the debate relating to the transferred subjects. Of course, he profusely assuded Sir Alexander Muddiman that his advocacy for a separate purse for taking the right of secretaries and curtaling the intercrence of the Governor did not mean reflection upon the way these matters have been managed hitherto. He was full of praise for the officials. Only dyarchy must be fully enforced. Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Sivaswamy looked be wildered and asked him to state whether in such a case the ministers would advise their party to vote against the resolutiions of the reserved subjects which in the Majority of cases were bound to be against the popular view Sir Abdur Rahim admitted this was a grave defect in his scheme and that the Bengal Government's view about joint consultation looked sounder. Sir Tej Bahadur Sarpu was anxious to know how the witness could defeat the Swarajists who were bound to gain further strength if no concession was made. Sir Abdur Rahim said the fanchise should be rearranged to get the loyal Muhamedan element in a larger number to support Government. Sir Tej Balfadur discovered that Sir Abdur Rahim stated his note that influential and responsible men had asked for advance and the witness said Bengal did not want it. Did it mean Dr. Sapru asked Bengal did not possess responsible men. Witness was at wits end to explain this discrepancy. On the whole Sir Abdur Rahim's evidence was helpful to nobody.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the Judicial Member and Mr. Marr, the Financial Secretary, Bengal Government, were examined by the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day separately.

Sir Abdur Rahim was heard both as a representative for the Bengal Government and on his personal memorandum, but both the Bengal Government's note and Sir Abdur Rahim's memorandum were kept confidential.

Mr. Marr was examined solely about the functions of the Finance Department and stated in his note that he wanted to correct so far as the Bengal Government was concerned the impression conveyed by certain witnesses that under the Reforms the Finance Department had too great powers and had been obstructive especially to the schemes of the transferred departments.

Sir Abdur Rahim was opposed to any advance and urged some changes with a view to work Dyarchy more strictly so that as much element of responsibility be introduced on the transferred side as possible. Examined by Sir Alexander Muddiman he said he was a member of the Government since the beginning of the Reforms. Asked as to why the appointment of a third Minister was not made before the voting on the salaries took place witness said the Bengal Government was unable to pick out a suitable Hindu gentleman. Replying to the President, Sir Abdur Rahim agreed that the Swaraj Party being the largest in the Council its refusal to take office created a remarkable constitutional position not contemplated by the framers of the Act. He also admitted that if a Hindu Minister had been appointed it would have created a tie when the Ministers' salaries were voted. The President said it had been pointed out that the Ministers were personally unpopular and were therefore turned out; there appeared to be some personal reason in some votes. Witness thought Mr. Fazlul Huq had a large number of friends in the Council and Mr. Ghaznavi was popular among the Hindus. The vote was not therefore personally against the Ministers.

Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Jinnah pointed out that Sir P. C. Mitter, an Ex-Minister made it clear in voting against the salaries tha he thought that was the only way to turn out the Ministers. Witness held there were other ways of doing it. Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness considered that Sir P. C. Mitter was a wrecker. Sir Abdur Rahim said a person must be judged by his action. Mr. Jinnah enquired as to why had not the Ministers resigned when their salaries was voted down in March. Sir Abdur Rahim replied that the speeches indicated that it was not personal vote, but it was a vote against Dyarchy. Dr. Paranjpye pointed out that only just then witness had said that he did not attach importance to speech but to vote, similarly in March the speeches might have mentioned any reason but the vote against Ministers should have mattered. Sir Abdur Rahim explained that in one case the speech and the vote were consistent while in other it were inconsistent. Mr. Jinnah mentioned that the Nationalist Party had also voted with the Swarajists and that the former were not wreckers. Sir Abdur Rahim thought the creed of the two parties was practically the same.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the intention of the framers of the Act was that there should be Ministers; a particular Minister or a set of Ministers could be dismissed and replaced, but there must be Ministers; while under the Act at present Ministers' salaries could be totally refused thus there would be no Ministers. Would witness agree to amend the Act so that a total refusal of salaries be ruled out and the minimum salary fixed.

President: You want to prevent the interference of the Court with the ruling of the President.

Witness:—Certainly, it is very necessary.

Asked to state his view about the permanent officials witness said they were absolutely loyal and very helpful. He did not hear complaint from any Ministers when they were in office, but only read the other day that one Ex-Minister from Bengal had complained before the Committee. He also thought that the Finance Department did not interfere unduly.

Questioned about the position of the Bengal Government regarding Tarakeshwar, witness explained that neither the court nor the party concerned asked Government to enforce the order for giving possession to the Receiver according to the law; therefore Government could not do anything. He added that Government was strong enough to enforce any of its orders.

President:—Then you expose the allegation that Government feared the majority in the Bengal Council and neglected their duty for the maintenance of law and order.

Witness:—Most certainly.

PERSONAL MEMORANDUM.

Referring to his personal memorandum, witness explained in reply to the President and the Maharaja of Burdwan that he was for separating the purse between the two halves not because any trouble had arisen under the present arrangement, but to remove the suspicion that the reserved half was being fed more than the transferred half which, of course, was not the case. Witness would try to enforce responsibility as far as possible by making the Governor more or less a constitutional head in relation to the Ministers' Departments and by not allowing the official nominated members and the Executive Councillors to vote on the discussions on the transferred subjects, but to let the Ministers depend upon the support of the majority among the elected members. He would deprive the Secretaries particularly in the transferred departments the right of access to the Governor and replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith he added that he would appoint Council Secretaries to help the Ministers in the Council. Witness assured Sir Alexander Muddiman and other members that he was not advocating curtailment of the rights of the Secretaries and the Governors because these had been misused, but because he wanted to remove anomalies and to introduce as much real element of responsibility on the transferred side as possible.

Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Sivaswamy pointed out in this connection that if the scheme of the witness were accepted then the Ministers would have nothing to do with the reserved side and would be expected to be leaders of their party in the Council and to advise them which way to vote on particular issues. Supposing a reserved section was under discussion, the non-officials would like to have direction from the Ministers as to which side to vote. If the Ministers voted against the reserved side then there would be the serious position of the Government divided against itself. Sir Abdur Rahim replied that the reserved side would informally consult the popular feeling through the Ministers, but he frankly recognised that the contigent pointed out was really serious and to that extent his scheme was defective and he Bengal Government's view in favour of joint consultation was sounder.

Questioned by the President witness said he would not deprive the Governor of his emergency power of certification. He wanted the Executive Councillors to take part in politics.

President: You mean that they should explain Government policy to the people and that when they explain the policy in the Council there was no reason why they should not speak in the public.

Witness:—Yes.

President:—But you don't mean that it should be extended to supporting a particular candidate at election?

Witness:—No.

President:—Would you extend this right to the Commissioners?

Witness:—Yes, I will.

Replying to the President witness also advocated that the control of the Calcutta High Court be transferred to the Bengal Government who found money for it.

The President said that if the Lee Report was given effect to, there would be both, Indianization and provincialisation. Did witness think that any special measure were necessary to prove that no particular class or community obtained a preponderating share in the services?

Witness:—It is absolutely essetial, if you are to have a Government which really commands the confidence of the people.

President:—You mean that with due regard to the efficiency the interests of all classes should be safe-guarded?

Witness:—Yes, but I interpret the word "efficiency" in a broad sense namely administration trusted by the people.

Mr. Jinnah:—You won't fix a ratio in the services according to the population basis and would not like to fix it statutorily?

Witness:—No.

Sir Muhammad Shafi referring again to the subject of the Ministers' salaries said that according to the intentions of the Act some salary must be fixed. Mr. Jinnah said that in that case as the Minister held office during the pleasure of the Governor even if a vote of censure was passed the Ministers might not be removed. Witness replied that the Governor would not then keep on such Ministers.

Mr. Jinnah:—But they were kept on in Bengal.

Witness:—But the vote of censure was rejected.

Dr. Sapru suggested that witness' memory was not quite correct about what the motion was to which he referred. The President said they could find that out from the proceedings. Replying to Sir Muhamad Shafi witness stated that the Mahomedans of Bengal practically unanimously wanted revision of the Lucknow Pact and that a majority of the Mahomedans in Bengal or other provinces where they are in majority the population should not be derived of the majority.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness would put population as the sole test. Sir Abdur Rahim said it was the principal test while the minorities should be effectively represented. He would not give the Hindus in Bengal more than their population strength which itself gave them an effective voice. Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan witness felt that rather than reduce the number of membrs of the Executive Council he was in favour of even appointing one or two members without portfolios so that they might be sufficient to exercise influence in the province.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—Would you transfer any more subjects?

Witness:—No. Present transferred subjects are quite sufficient, we have enough difficulty at present and would be adding to these difficulties.

Witness agreed with the Maharapa that the Moderate Party in the first Bengal Council was dismembered principally because the two ministers fell out with each other over communial representation in the Calcutta Corporation.

Questioned by Mr. Jinnah witness said that he was in favour of continuing a separate Muslim electorate and particularly wanted the franchise to be so rearranged as to give his community proper voting strength in Bengal. At this stage Sir Muhammad Shafi intervened and put a question. Mr. Jinnah protested that Sir Muhamad was trying to re-examine witness on every point. Sir Muhamad explained that every other member was allowed to examine in order to clear his point. The President ruled that he would give opportunity to the members to examine to make his point clear, but that there must not be interference when a member was in the middle of a particular point. Mr. Jinnah asked witness to explain the causes why the Swaraj Party had taken up its present attitude. Witness said that the Swarajiss thought they were only the people in Bengal who could run Government, that they were extremely intolerant and had destroyed freedom of speech in Bengal where no public meetings could be held now. Mr. Jinnah asked how to meet the Swarajists. Witness said that they must be told plainly how far Government shall go and how far it shan't.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then you must explain how far you are prepared to go.

Witness:—It is already defined in the Act. There must be no advance at present whether they are satisfied or not. My object is to make responsible Government of the transferred side absolutely real, because the purpose of the Act was to institute responsible Government by gradual stages. India, I admit, has produced great administrators and great rulers, but parliamentary Government was never known here. It is a novel experiment. So far as certain subjects are concernend the Council will be responsible for their administration. We have got to see how the Council runs these subjects. We have not sufficient experience and it would be dangerous and unsafe to think of future constitutional advance.

Sir Sivaswamy suggested that the formation of political parties could not be encouraged without grant of responsibility and that undesirable agitation would not be stopped without advancing.

Witness:—Advance by all means, but that about administration, you will not be able to secure stable Government. Why not let future changes be based on experience rather than speculation? What are a few years in the life of the nation? Why not let our children reap fruit? I do not want autocratic irresponsible Government, but democratic Government to take the place of the present system.

Reping to Mr. Jinnah witness said if advance was made now rather than streng then the Constitutional Party it would be a betrayal of the Constitutional Party.

Dr. Sapru asked as to who the Constitutional Party Members were. Sir Abdur Rahim said roughly those who voted for the salaries of the Ministers.

Mr. Jinnah enquired as to how could witness think of defeating the Swarajists or make them give up obstruction tactics without making advance. Witness thought the only solution was to re-arrange the electorate and the franchise and get more stable Muslim element in the Bengal Council.

Examined by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith witness said there was a tendency now to form a Ministerial Party in Bengal and that there appeared revulsion against the Swaraj Party. Witness would appoint Council Secretaries to help the Ministers in the Council work. Sir Henry mentioned that the Government of India was contemplating some steps which would relax its control regarding provincial legislation. Witness said that was so.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru quoted from the memorandum of witness where he had admitted that thoughtful responsible and influential exponents of public opinion wanted a considerable advance on the present position Dr. Sapru asked whether there were no thoughtful and responsible exponents in Bengal who wanted an advance. Witness said the situtionthat had arisen in Bengal had made it difficult to advocate any change. Dr. Sapru remarked that the proposals of witness if accepted would create Dyarchy.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy Sir Abdur Rahim opined that they had considerable powers under the Government of India Act. Indians were in a position to enforce the people's point of view. If they did not utilise those powers it was entirtly their own fault. Replping to another question by the same member witness said he was opposed to special constituencies such as the Landholders who were quite able to get into the Councils even from the general constituency. He also opposed the special representation given to the Marwari Chamber, Trades' Association, Mahajan Sabha and such other associations. What about the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, asked Sir Sivaswamy. Witness replied that he was in favour of giving adequate representation to Europeans who had very large interests in the country and for the purpose of advancing responsible Government presence of Europeans would be extremely helpful.

Examined by Dr. Paranjpye witness did not think that by providing for an oath of loyalty to the constitution they would improve matters. He stood for joint responsibility of the Ministers and favoured a system of appointing Chief Ministers and letting him select his own Ministers.

Sir Arthur Froom said the difficulties caused by financial troubles did not mean condemnation of the scheme of Government, Witness said, no. Sir Arthur asked for the reasons which were holding the Swaraj Party together. The President remarked that it had been suggested that it was the dislike of the British Government which was keeping the Party together. Witness said, yes, dislike and distrust.

Sir Arthur Froom: Swarajists have considerable sympathy with revolutioaries and their position in Bengal is partly accuring from terrorism.

Witness:—The situation is very much influenced by terrorism.

Mr. Jinnah:—Is there no reason whatsoever for distrust of the policy of Government?

Witness:—There is no foundation for general distrust.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED.

With reference to the telegrams appearing in some papers in Calcutta and in Bombay regarding the shutting down of various departments of operation at the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur, we understand that the only units which have been shut down so far are the Batelle Blast Furnace and three batteries Coppee non-by-product coke ovens. This step was necessitated by the fact of the Company having very large stocks of pig iron and coke which they wanted to reduce. It is understood that Works costs will not increase on this account. The Coppee coke ovens being of the non-by-product-recovery type were comparatively more expensive for making coke than the other ovens at work, and it is, therefore, expected that there will be a reduction in the cost of manufacturing coke owing to these coke ovens being shut down.

Various other items of economy are being taken up and it is expected that all these measures will conduce to more economical operation.

Ottawa.—The Prince of Wales has recovered from chill and goes to Massachusetts to-night.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

BI AMMAN'S WORRY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Delhi under date October 23rd.:—

Gandhiji is looking well, spinning and smiling as usual. Malaviyaji has returned from Kohat, Lahore and Amritsar and had a long interview with Gandhiji. Maulana Mahomed Ali looks worried about his papers which will be out by the end of this month.

Bi Amman is weak and worried about Hindu-Muslim tension. She spoke feelingly about Shradhanandji's **renunciation.**

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

(Continued from page 7)

essential to the successful working of the Council. He had also done his humbee best to promote the spirit of co-operation and goodwill in the House. He did not think he could lay the unction to his soul that he deserved the encomiums of the House. He attributed it to the kindness of the House and to its recognition of his attempt to do his best. His heart was full and he would not speak more but content himself with assuring the House of the sincerity of his gratitude for their kind remarks.

The House next proceeded with the private Bill. Mr. Bhopatkar (Poona) moved the Bill to alter the constitution and to widen the powers of the municipalities. Mr. Kambli and the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah opposed the motion on the ground that Government were introducing a Bill to consolidate and amend the Municipal Act and it included not only the scope of Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill but was more comprehensive. The motion was pressed to division and carried by 43 to 41 votes.

RENT ACT.

Mr. Nariman introduced the Bill to amend the Rent Act as to extend its protection afforded to the tenants of the residential premises in Bombay from 1925 to 1928. Mr. Nariman said he would confine his remarks to the motion and avoid the controversial aspects of the Bill. In a letter to the Corporation the Government had intimated the intention of considering the question in the next year admitting the existence of the *prima facie* case for consideration of the Bill on its merits. The Swarajists as a Party as also the non-Brahmins had decided to support the resolution. There was a technical difficulty owing to the fact of his notice of the Bill having been given early in August before the Karachi Rent Act became law. He requested leave of the House to amend his Bill verbally as to conform to the altered situation arising from the Karachi Rent Act becoming law. The President said a novel situation unprecedented in the history of the Council had arisen by the Governor-General giving assent to the introduction of the Bill which was verbaly defective in view of the enactment of the Karachi Rent Act which was before the Governor-General when he gave the sanction. Mr. Nariman's Bill consisted of two parts one relating to the Karachi and the other to Bombay. The former part was redundant owing to the Karachi Rent Act being adopted by the Council. The second part was still applicable under the rules. No amendment of even verbal character could be made at this stage to the Bill. He at the same time did not want to prevent the Council from proceeding with the Bill if the majority desired it. He would, therefore, leave to the Council to decide whether it would give leave to Mr. Nariman to introduce his Bill with its technical defects. Mr. Dabolkar said he did not wish to oppose the Bill. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said though he had no intention of speaking on the motion in view of the difficulty before the Council he would explain the position of Government. Government had decided to bring the Government Bill on the subject in the budget session of the Council and he hoped with the co-operation of both the landlords' and the tenants' representatives in the Council, it would be possible to bring a Bill acceptable to both parties. In view of that fact, it was not of importance as to what happened to Mr. Nariman's motion. The President said as Mr. Nariman's purpose was more than achieved by the statement of the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, he would withdraw his motion. After much hesitation, Mr. Nariman withdrew his motion. Mr. Hussein Rahimtulla next moved the Bills amending the City of Bombay Improvement Act, substituting voting by ballot for open voting by the co-operation in electing its representatives to the Improvement Trust. The Bill passed all its three readings without discussion.

TAGAI LOANS TO DISTRESSED PERSONS.

Mr. Karki next moved a resolution which runs as follows "This Council recommends to Government that *tagai* loans be advanced free of interest to those persons whose houses or lands or cattle have been damaged by recent floods in the river Sharavati in the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara District and that amount of the said land be recovered in convenient instalments not less than 5 regard being had to the nature of the purpose for which loans are advanced."

The resolution was supported by the members of all parties in the House. The Government expressed its willingness to accept the clauses 1, 2 and 4 of the resolution but not clause 3 on the ground that seeds and bullocks represented profit-earning assets for which in principle no loan should be given without interest when the Government themselves were borrowing at a heavy interest. Clause 3 was pressed to a division and carried by 44 to 30 votes amidst opposition cheers. The resolution was next passed in full. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma will hold a durbar at the Government House Rangoon on the 12th December for the conferment of titles and decorations.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from previous page.

vative Government to reduce taxation on these?"—B. O. W.

LL. G'S ELECTION TOUR.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George had an enthusiastic reception at many important towns of Lancashire which he visited yesterday by motor-car. It was a very wet and miserable day and the Liberal statesman returned to Manchester in the evening, tired out but highly pleased with the success of his tour. To-day Mr. Lloyd George left Manchester for Abergavenny to help his son Major Lloyd George who is standing again as Liberal candidate for Pembrokeshire.—B. O. W.

THE "TIMES" ANXIETY FOR INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Labour Government according to the "Times" has done nothing to prevent disintegrating influences which have been steadily gaining ground in India. The paper says that the Government of India at present particularly needs strong Home support but must initiate political as well as administrative action. The "Times" accuses the Government of India of maintaining an unnecessarily passive attitude in the face of sedition. Nevertheless, the paper says that repression alone is no remedy. The paper asks whether without sacrifice of principle it is impossible to obtain political support of large elements in India which are weary of agitation and distrust many present Swarajist leaders. The "Times" declares that it can rely on Hindu military castes, powerful Mahomedan elements and the awakening mass of Panchamas, if only it shows strength of decision but it cannot act with full vigour unless it is assured of confidence and unfailing support of the British nation. Therefore the worst influence in India at present is vague and perversive suggestion of British compromise with revolutionary forces.—Reuter.

"SCIENCE OF PUBLIC FINANCE."

MR. FINDLAY SHIRRAS' BOOK.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

"Science of Public Finance," covering 677 pages by Mr. George Findlay Shirras is published by MacMillans. In the preface, Mr. Shirras remarks that public finance—federal and provincial—seems to have received at the hands of the framers of the new Indian Constitution not quite an adequate treatment that so important an issue deserved: There are in India sources of revenue untouched; for example, inheritance taxes and taxation on agricultural incomes. The book review exhaustively the principles of public finance throughout the world in the light of the great changes since the war, and devotes considerable attention to India as regards expenditure on social services, taxable capacity, distribution of revenues, and income, inheritance taxes customs duties and other indirect taxes and the public debt.—Reuter.

LATE SIR PERCY SCOTT.

OXFORD, Oct. 22.

Representatives of the King, Navy and a host of Admirals among the general public were associated in paying honour to the memory of Sir Percy Scott when the funeral service was held in Saint Margaret's Church, Westminister to-day. The body of the Admiral was afterward taken to the crematorium a Golders Green and cremated. Ashes will be taken, to-morrow, to Portsmouth. There they will be placed aboard a destroyer accompanied by prominent pas and present naval officers. They will be taken 20 miles out to sea and will be consigned there.—Reuter.

MISSIONARIES AND CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct 22.

The Missionary Council of the Anglican Church Assembly have decided that the Council, in consultation with Missionary societies should prepare and place before the whole Church a considered policy to help accredited foreign missionary societies and meet the very urgent needs of Christian education in the mass movement areas in India and tropical Africa.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE OF KIPLING'S DAUGHTER

LONDON, Oct 22.

Kipling's daughter, Elsie, was married, to-day, at St. Margarets to Captain George Bambridge M.C., Honorary Attache to the British Legation at Brussels. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were present.—Reuter.

FURTHER EVACUATION BY FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mayence.—French troops have exacuated the zones of Dortmund, Remscheid, Vowinkel and the town of Limburg without incident.—Reuter.

The Lahore Municipal Committee the District Board, the District Soldiers' Board and Anjuman Himayati Islamia will present addresses.

IRREGULARITIES IN BOMBAY FINANCE.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S STRICTURES.

A POLICY OF "HUSH HUSH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

There is a great desire on the part of the members of the Bombay Government to follow the policy of "hush hush" in regard to Audit and Appropriation Reports on Public Accounts of this Presidency during the year 1922-23. In comparison with mismanagement of funds in the preceding year (1921-22) there are signs of much improvement in the management of finances during the year under review. Yesterday, in pleading for confidence the Finance Member said that the Committee had gone exhaustively into the irregularities brought to their notice by the Accountant-General and that the report of the Committee should be recorded as a matter of formality. When requests were made for the copies of the letter of the Auditor-General to Government on the subject and Appropriation Report of the Accountant-General, the Finance Member said that they were laid on the table and would be made available to the Members, but it was not possible for government to circulate them to the Members. While the Finance Member is satisfied with the work of the Public Accounts Committee many of its own members are not satisfied with its work. One evidence of it is to be found in the dissenting minute of Mr. R. G. Pradhan. There are not signs wanting even in the report of the Committee itself that it had reluctantly agreed to regularisation of many grave irregularities on the ground that expenditure having already been incurred there was no other alternative open to it.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S LETTER.

The perusal of the Auditor-General's letter to the Government of India and to Bombay Government on the accounts of the Bombay Presidency during 1922-23 reveals that the Auditor-General does not share the optimistic view of the Finance Member either in regard to the finances of the Presidency or the work of the Public Accounts Committee.

In the course of his remarks on the reports of the Public Accounts Committee the Auditor-General says:—"I have received very late this year, the reports of the Public Accounts Committee of some provincial governments on the action taken on the appropriation reports for 1921-22. It is no disparagement to the non-official members of the various Public Accounts Committees who considered appropriation reports for 1921-22 first presented to them, to say that the value of their report is very largely a measure of assistance afforded them by the official members of the Committees and by my Accountants'-General. In some cases the Committees felt it desirable to question witnesses from some of more important departments and I am sure that the departments whose witnesses have thus been examined realise much more clearly than others the need for improving their methods of financial administration.

The reports which can definitely be characterised as inadequate are those prepared by the Committees in Bombay and Assam. These reports give no indication that the Committees in question dealt with very important questions which came under consideration. The Revenue Account of the year for Bombay showed a surplus of Rs. 64 03 000. As compared with the previous year revenue increased by Rs. 106,47,000 and the expenditure dropped by Rs. 148,76 000 causing total improvement of Rs. 255 33 000. Improvement under revenue was mainly due to a large increase under Excise.

CONTRARY TO REFORMS.

While reviewing the provincial expenditure and administration of grants the Auditor-General says:—In the provinces of Bombay Bengal Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces one demand is ordinarily presented for both reserve and transferred expenditure under the same major head of account. This procedure in my opinion is contrary to the intention of the Reforms. In most provinces all irrigation expenditure charged to revenue is included in one demand. In Madras, Bombay and Assam one demand is presented for all irrigation expenditure whether charged to revenue or capital. In Behar and Orissa, however, separate demands are made for expenditure on irrigation. In Bombay expenditure to be brought to account under several major heads have been included under one demand in many cases. Another factor which militated both in 1921-22 and in 1922-23 against proper administration of grants was the system followed by many Governments of basing supplementary grants on the revised estimates prepared by the accounts officers. In my comments on the appropriation reports for 1921-22 I pointed out the undesirability of obtaining the sanction of legislature to modification of grants on basis of revised estimates prepared by Accounts Officers. This was considered by the Central Public Accounts Committee who recommended that in future demands for supplementary grants should be based on reappropriations of administrative departments actually responsible for expenditure and not on estimates of probable expenditure prepared mainly by accounts officers and Finance Departments because it is easier to enforce responsibility of spending officer if he exceeds the estimates for which he is responsible than if he exceeds estimate he knows nothing about. The Committee also recommended that no reappropriation should be proposed in placing supplementary grants before the Legislative Assembly as savings under one head is by itself no justification for excess under another and as from the point of view of Parliamentary control of expenditure it is undesirable to encourage underspending on one head with view to overspending under another. If reappropriations from one demand to another were treated as matter of course there would be great temptation to keep a margin of possible savings under some heads when preparing the Budget. Other important factors which rendered adequate control over the grants difficult or led to inadequate control during year 1922-23 are (1) defective budgetting (2) failure to obtain up-to-date and accurate information as to the progress of expenditure, (3) misclassification and (4) failure to obtain accurate information of adjustments to be made towards the end of year.

In concluding his remarks on administration of grants, the Auditor-General in his letter to the Government of India says:—I desire to draw attention here to my comments in para 5 of my letter dated 12th May 1924 to the Government of Bombay regarding the failure of the Finance Department to obtain funds either by the vote of the legislature or by reappropriation by the legislature or by itself to meet excesses brought to notice in revised estimates. I mention below few striking cases collected from different appropriation reports which seem to indicate either lack of control over the expenditure or inadequate knowledge of progress of expenditure or incorrect visualisation of events. In Bombay under grants for public health purposes under 33 public health (voted) actual expenditure fell short of the original grant by about Rs. 159,000 and yet the legislature was asked to vote supplementary grant of about Rs. 184 000.

HEAVIEST BURDEN.

In the course of his letter to Government of Bombay, the Auditor-General says:—"It is satisfactory to note that transactions of year showed a surplus and the local Government been able to effect a permanent curtailment of expenditure on account of establishmnt to the extent of more than Rs. 18 lakhs and has taken certain measures by imposition of additional taxation to develop its revenues. Commitments amounting to nearly Rs. 4 crores for public works expenditure are heavy though perhaps not unduly heavy considering the financial resources of the local Government. The heaviest burden at present moment detected in the report is undoubtedly that imposed by the Bombay Development Trust for which nearly Rs. 14 crores had been borrowed in open market or from the Government of India at heavy rates of interest. It was hoped that the scope for liability would rapidly be reduced by sales of land and it is disquieting, therefore, to find that there was practically no demand for land. That administration is alive to the situation is shown by a general reduction of expenditure. But efficient financial control within the Department is a matter of primary importance. One of the most noticeable features of the report is a failure of the Finance Department to obtain funds either by vote of the legislature or by reappropriation by the legislature or by itself to meet excesses brought to notice in the revised estimates. This failure to recognise primary importance of requiring expenditure to conform to grants whether voted by legislature or given by the Government is disquieting as it cuts away the roots of all financial control. The examination of appropriation accounts has brought to notice several instances which seem to indicate the lack of control over grants or inadequate knowledge of progress of expenditure or incorrect foreseeing of events.

DETAINED AS DESTITUTE IMMIGRANT.

MADRAS PRESS MANAGER'S PLIGHT IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

According to the Colombo correspondent of the "Hindu" Mr. Venkataram, manager of the "Swarajya" is detained by the police at Talaimanner on the ground that he is a destitute Indian immigrant. The correspondent presumes that this was due to the fact that Mr. Venkataraman was dressed in Khaddar. Mr. Venkataraman went to Colombo on business in advance of Mr. Prakasam, Editor of "Swarajya" who is also now in Colombo. According to the correspondent. Mr. Prakasam also was subjected to a series of searching questions regarding his business in Colombo.

REV. OTTAMA ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT IN JAIL.

The "Rangoon Mail" of October 15, writes:—

Persistent rumours are rife that U. Ottama is being treated with extreme ungraciousness in jail; and he has hunger-struck by way of protest. For the last week he has taken nothing but water. We understand he took his last meal before he was sentenced and since then he has gone absolutely without food.

Facilities for religious observances according to Buddhist custom are being denied to him and even representations to His Excellency the Governor have proved futile.

Meanwhile the question is—shall U. Ottama die.

GOVT OF INDIA GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 22.

Army Department:—Mr. G. S. Butler officiates as Superintendent of Cordite Factory vice Major Urquhart on privilege leave. Lt. Col. T. S. Dovis I.M.S. is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Col. Heard appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty the King Lt.-Col. C. Kaye is transferred to the supernumerary list as a special case. Major A. Boxwell is granted temporary rank of Lt.-Colonel commanding the 2/15t Indian Infantary. Mr. Ghulam Haidar Khan of the Indian Territorial Force has been granted Commission as Hon. Second Lieutenant in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces.

PAY BOUNTIES TO TATAS.

MR. TRIVEDI'S ADVOCACY.

The Tariff Board examined on Thursday Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Messrs. Trivedi and Company.

At the outset the President said he wished to make the position of the Board clear in this matter. The scope of the enquiry was limited. The Board had recommended to the Government of India the imposition of certain duties after enquiries, which were sufficient and only sufficient, to give Tatas the protection which was necessary. The Board had recognised that the recommendations which they were going to make were likely to be falsified and prices might rise to the level of 1923. And, therefore, there was the recommendation of off-setting duties to bring up the price of steel to Rs. 180 per ton for certain kinds of steel and Rs. 175 for structural steel, which the Board thought the Indian steel industry should receive if that industry was to continue. The only alternative then for the Board was to fix the original duty at a much higher figure, in order to give an adequate protection. But the result of it would have been, they would have taxed the consumer more than was necessary. The duties fixed by the legislature had to be adjusted. If the protection given to steel against the imported commodity, was not adequate then the Government had power to impose additional duties. Plans had been suggested for giving that protection to Tatas, but it was not within the strict scope of enquiry of the Board to suggest any plans, irrespective of their merits or demerits. The power of the Board and their scope was strictly limited, and they could not enter into discussion about the plans. It was open for the witnesses to place their views before the proper tribunal.

Mr. Ginwalla said the witnesses could not quote the report of the Board, and they should only quote from the Act of Government.

Mr. Kale said both the grounds quoted by the witness were irrelevant and had nothing to do with the enquiry.

Witness said it was open to the Board to place his suggestions before the Government, as non-officials were entirely powerless to pass any legislation. He then quoted the fate of Sir Purshottamdas' Bill, in support.

Mr. Trivedi said the price of common steel bars in January was £7-5-0 when the Board finished its enquiry. Up to July it was steady when most of the merchants had made their purchases at prices ranging from £7-10-0 to £7-1-0. Rtcently there was a drop of Sh. 10 in prices, but merchants had not yet taken advantage of the fall. The Board would have to consider, therefore, that there was no big fall in Continental prices. The low Continental prices were not due to their dumping propensities, but the Continental works were short of orders, and as their home consumption was small, they were taking orders even at a loss of Sh. 20 or more to secure business, to keep their works going. The competition was between France and Luxumburg, and not Germany. The Tata Company should be helped with orders, as they were not getting enough orders now, even by cutting prices. The situation on the Continent was the same since the last three months and works were selling at unremunerative prices. On the other hand the position of the trade had not improved. Instead of the prices going up by about Rs. 27 owing to the duties the rise was only Rs. 12; since then even that rise had disappeared, and prices were on a level with those ruling in May last. Thus every one was suffering, and not Tatas only. The Tata steel was of British standard and they had asked for protection against British steel only, and they had taken their basis price at Rs. 140. Since then British prices had fallen by 17s. 6d. only and such a fall could not be considered unnatural. If Tatas wanted to compete with the Continental firms then a fresh enquiry should be instituted. The Continental competition was not a passing phase of a 'temporary nature; it was a permanent thing and if Indian steel was to be protected against it duties ranging from 60 to 100 per cent. would have to be levied. Last year's enquiry had not considered the question of Continental competition in all its aspects. As Government were manipulating the exchange and making a profit out of it, they should give a bounty to Tatas to the extent of their profit from exchange, or from the surplus duties on steel due to the heavy imports in the last three months, as there was no justification for shifting this burden on to the trade. He suggested two means by which the Tata Company might be helped. One by giving them sufficient orders, as what they required was orders and not additional duties. Government could give their own orders to them as well as those of the railway companies. If that were done the balance remaining could be taken up by the engineering firms. In 1923 the import of bars came to 192 thousand tons, and Tatas rolled only thirty thousand tons. Was it right to deny the country the use of cheap steel by taxing the excess quantity required? The second way to meet the engineering firms was to give the Company a bounty of Rs. 60 per ton to enable the Company to sell their steel at Continental prices. The bounty might be given out of the surplus customs revenue derived from the new tariff, or it might be given by the Assembly if there were no surplus left.

The witness again and again emphasised the point of paying bounties to Tatas, which the latter themselves wanted, as it would not impose an unbearable burden on the consumer, whose requirements were more than could be supplied by Tatas. It was, therefore, not proper to penalise the imports of steel for the sake of the small quantity produced by Tatas which amounted to 30,000 tons, as against foreign imports of two lakhs of tons.

LATE SIR MAUNG KIN.

BURMA GOVERNMENT'S REGRET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The Governor-in-Council acting with his Ministers announces with the deepest regret the death of Hon. Sir Maung Kin K.C.I.E Bar-at-Law, the member of the Council. Sir Maung Kin has played a prominent part in the public life of Burma as the first Burman appointed to the high office of the Judge of the Chief Court subsequently of the High Court and as the first member of the Council. In all capacities he won the respect and affection of all the classes of the community for his conspicuous ability intergrity and fairness of his mind. The Governor-In-Council acting with his Ministers desires to place on record his profound sense of the value of late Sir Maung kin's advice on all occassions, his high sense of public duty and his loyalty as a colleague. The Governor-In-Council has lost by his death a great public servant and a great personal friend. To Sir Harcourt Butler the loss is particularly great for both as the Leiut. Governor and the Governor he relied much on the opinions of the late Sir Mausg Kin whose friendship never faltered and who always took a broad and benevolent view of the questions that came before him. The Governor-in-Council acting with his Ministers desires to convey to Lady Kin and her family their sympathy in their bereavement with an expression of their own sorrow. The Governor-in-Council acting with his Ministers directs that as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Maung Kin K.C.I.E Bar-at-Law all courts and offices shall be closed and all flags on Government Buildings shall be flown at half mast in Rangoon and Pegu divisions on Thursday the 23rd October and elsewhere on Friday the 24th October.

G. C. B. A'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. Oct. 23.

The General Council of Burmese Association (Council Entry Party) and members of the Nationalist Party passed a resolution expressing regret at the death of Sir Maung Kin and conveying their sympathy and endolence to Lady Kin. The G.C.B.A further record their appreciation of Sir Maung Kin's services to the country.

FUNERAL ON SUNDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

H. E. the Governor has sent a message of sympathy to Lady Kin at the death of her husband Sir Maung Kin with a personal note in it.

The funeral of Sir Maung Kin will take place on Sunday.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct 23.

The Provincial Hindu Sabha, Punjab has nominated Lala Lajpatrai, Bhai Permanand, Dr. Moonie for the presidentship for the Calcutta Session of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Bombay Presidency Hindusabha has nominated Pandit Malaviya. Other provincial Hindusabhas are requested to send their nominations by the first week of November.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

NATIONALIST SUCCESS IN PANCH MAHALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Oct. 22.

Out of 18 seats including these for Nomited and Mahomedan members the Nationalists Party has been successful in securing eleven. There was a very keen competition in Kalol Taluka between the loyalists d the Nationalists. All the eyes of panchmahals were anxiously awaiting the result of the election. There were 2 seats and nearly 7 candidates. On 21st instant the returning Officer declared Messrs. Maneklal Gandhi and Marotisingh Thakor, both Nationalists candidates, duly elected This success of the Nationalists is due to the organisation of Dr. Maneklal a leader of the Party. The elected Nationalists of Panch-mahals District will elect their office-bearers after Dewali holiday. It is rumoured that Dr. Maneklal N. Shah will be elected a leader and Mr. Waman Mukadam the Secretary.

PAISA FUND MELA AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

The Paisafund Mela arrived here and entertained the public with the songs and dialogues of small boys. The performance was presided over on Tuesday by Dr. Munje and on Wednesday by Raje Laxmanrao Bhosle. The Mela will continue its performances till Saturday next and then will proceed to Wardha where their performances have been fixed for 27th and 28th instant. The next place selected is Yeotmal where the Mela will perform on the 30th and the 31st in the Sheoram Theatre. The Mela is being conducted by Paisafund Ranade of Poona and the performances are attended by large and appreciative audiences.

THE DELHI CONFERONCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

sphere had been changed, the apprehensions were swept aside and applause unanimous and deserved set all again to renewed hope.

Among the friends of India who joined in sympathy the gathering came Mr. Polak from Simla and he with others observed to me that they considered the Mahomedans had shown a generous spirit and a real desire to do what they could. Among Hindus, Swami Shraddharand put in many timely words and Pundit Malaviya's advice was always wisely and quietly forthcoming.

Great speeches were delivered from the platform on the concluding day and evening. A spirit of satisfaction invaded all and gratitude to that Unseen Power which they felt had sustained the leaders through hours of anxious thought.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu pleaded eloquently for the establishment of better relationships in the country and expressed profound shame at having had to hear about so many evil quarrels and barbarous dissensions showing the ignorance into which religion had fallen. Mr. C. R. Das spoke philosophically upon the unity of religion and how mosques and temples should be the harmonious expressions of the oneness of God.

The Work To Be Done.

Lala Lajpat Rai gave one of his long powerful speeches, urging solidarity and unity of purpose, in the course of which he exhorted his hearers "to re-instate God—fighting leads nowhere." These few words really state the pith of the whole situation. Let all true patriots first work to establish the spirit of the Unity Conference by putting down not riots only, but by exposing the evil minds who contrive so called religious disputes for base ends. A determination to sift out and examine the root causes of many inexplicable riots, the will to determine justly, and apportion blame—must in the end not only educate the public conscience, but leave evil doers without fuel for their incendiary work. At present it looks as if a plotter after trouble need only dress as a Sadhu—or piously represent a Mahomedan—then mixing in a procession or religious crowd start his stampede or riot under any pretext agreed upon. If no attempt is made to expose real delinquency, selfish and wicked motives will continue to animate a certain class of mind. Publicity upon proved complicity would be a great deterrent to the machinations of the *agent provocateur* if such forces are really active.

Force can be countered by force and this means that homes are wrecked and great suffering to your women and children the result. Of what use to possess a great country when the spirit of joy and peace has been martyred or crushed? It is not only for one's country that we must cultivate the spirit of Unity, but for fellowbeings of every land: as the Persian manifestation Baha'Ullah wrote from a Turkish prison: "Glory is not (only) to him who loves his country, but glory is to him who loves his kind." Again as Nurse Cavell spoke before her death at dawn: "I know now that patriotism is not enough." The Bahais out of India stand for this wide humanitarian outlook, it is also Mahatma Gandhi's He desires to uplift all India to this higher conception of life and duty. When calling to his bedside the comrades of his work he begged them earnestly to work for harmony and brotherhood. Only if united would God help them to accomplish a great destiny.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN STRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

In the Share Market jutes opened strong with a large speculative business passing in Clive and Howrahs at advancing rates. Kamarhatty, Lawrence, Lansdowne and Reliance were firm features. Most of the high priced stocks appreciated. Coals were quiet but fairly steady. Teas were firm with Basimaras quoted four points up. Hattikhiras came into demand. Miscellaneous were unchanged quiet. Government securities were steady with a better enquiry. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government Paper 56/2; 3½ per cent Government Paper 65/13, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/3.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1398.

Railways:—Arakan Light Railway 70. Mymensingh Bhadrabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 70.

Cottons:—Keerana 5, Bowreach ord 402.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 442/8, Auckland 281/8 Bally 250/8, Lodge Lodge 442; Clive 282/8 Clive 46/2; Dalhousie 455/8, Fort William 449/8, Hoogly pref. 14; Howrah 46/4; Kamarhatty 60; Kankinarra 446; Lansdowne 359, Lawrence 660/8, National 503; Naihati 485; New Central 468, Northbrook 69/4, Nuddea 50/8; Orient 221; Presidency 8/7, Reliance 64, Standard 452/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 16; Burrakur 30/4 Damagurria 18/8, Equitable 16/4, Huntedih 4 Neetooria annas 10; New Beerbhoom 34/12; Seebpore 31/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 9/4, British India Corporation 4/8; Firpo Ltd. 10/8; Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/8.

Thea Companies:—Betjan 30/8, Bishnauth 22/4; Doolbat 33/12; Ess India 24; Harmutty 35/12 Hasimara 84/8, Hattikhan 29/12; Kalacherra 118; New Purnabari 12; Orang 10/8; Rutema 18/8, Sarugaon 18 Teesta Valley 28/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

COTTON GROWING IN CEYLON.

LONDON, Oct. 23

The report of the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation which was submitted at the annual meeting to-day states that the Governor of Ceylon asked the Corporation to arrange for an expert to visit Ceylon to report on the cotton experiments which were being carried out by the Department of Agriculture and on the possibilities of future production on a commercial scale. It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange with the Government of India to send an officer for this purpose. The matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the Director of Agriculture, who was Home on leave, the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Director of the Corporation.—Reuter.

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Ven-Yusa will keep your skin delightfully soft, clear and youthful. It is its unique oxygen property which endows Ven-Yusa with such rare beautifying and tonic powers.
Ven-Yusa purifies the pores and protects the skin against the ravages of wind, heat and dust. It is particularly valuable at this season for maintenance of skin health and vitality. Follow the example of the world's most beautiful woman and use this exquisite *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa morning, noon and night.
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ANDHRA JATHEEYA KALASHALA.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. C. Srinivas Rao, Principal, Andhra Jatheeya Kalashala, Masulipatam, writes as follows:—

I beg to introduce to the Bombay public the abovementioned institution which was founded in the year 1907 in response to the call of the Nation as expressed in a resolution of the Indian National Congress and has since had an ever progressive career through many an ebb and tide of the National movement in our country. For the last seventeen years the managers of the Institution worked with the help of the funds raised in the Andhra Desh and Tamil Nadu and brought it to its present position of a thoroughly well equipped college—in fact the foremost National institution in South India with varied and composite courses of instruction, literary, scientific, artistic and industrial. It has been drawing to its precincts students from distant parts of our country and has been equipping them for the struggle of life and enabling them to solve the various problems that the Nation has to face.

Although the institution has had to meet with favours and disfavours alternately at the hands of the Government through the course of its instance for the last seventeen years, it has neither compromised its dignity as a free and independent pioneer in the field of education nor cross the bounds of strict academic activities, but held aloft the banner of National Education without lowering it even for a day. It has been able to show to its credit assets in property and funds invested in banks altogether to the value of about three lakhs of rupees and old students employed in various activities of the national renaissance of the country. The institution has also won the appreciations of such great persons as Mahatma Gandhijee, Dr. Besant, Swami Sraddananakjee, Sreemati Jamnadas Bajaj, Dr. J. H. Cousins and others. In this connection, it has to be mentioned that the institution sustained an irreparable loss in the premature demise of its founder and first Principal, Mr. K. Hanumantha Row, which occurred in February 1922. But the Management without losing heart appealed to the country in the name of the great soul who laboured for fifteen years in the building up of the foundations of the institution. The leaders of the Madras Province have been co-operating. The response also is satisfactory. But the ideals of the institution as spoken by the founder were great and for their realisation more founds have to be raised throughout the whole of India. The Bombay public has been well known for its charitable disposition and I issue this appeal to them with the assurance that it finds a sympathetic response.

Those who require to obtain detailed literature about the working of the Institute will be supplied with the same if they apply to me c/o Messrs. Arab Brothers, Arab Building, Lohar Chawl, Mangaldas Road. Subscriptions also may be sent to the this address where proper receipts will also be given by one of our party.

A Rangoon message says, at the reception given on Wednesday evening to the Burmese members of the British Empire Exhibition by the Young Men's Buddist Association a resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of Sir Maung Kin, Home Member.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Copper	1 1-4	64	4 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8 0
Copper	2	66	8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0 0
Panchteka Joint		29	0 0
Copper, English Bars		61	0 0
Brass Bars		41	8 0
Pat Klai		67	0 0
Lead, Country		23	0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		58	8 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		58	8 0
1 3-4 to 2		58	0 0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	8 9

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 23

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 0 6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 14 9
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 12 6
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 12 3
Japan .. .. ..No.	40—1	1 7 6
" .. .. ..No.	42—2	1 11 0
" .. .. ..No.	20	1 1 9
" .. .. ..No.	32	1 5 9

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov/Dec. nominal 22/4½

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March nominal 22/6

Fine White Java C. annd F. Calcutta June /July sellers 19/10½

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March nominal 22/8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March nominal 22/8

Tone:—There was a fair demand but no offers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 23, 5 p.m.

Our Ready and Forward Market have ruled steady with practically no change in yesterday's closing levels. Purchase enquiries have continued on a fairly good scale, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 5700 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 20 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 14/14 per cwt.

Shipment September, sh. 22 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct./Decr. sh. 22/1 per cwt F BH.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 22/3 per cwt. FBH.

Continental Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 20/9 per cwt. FBH.

B.R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov. Decr. sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.

Shipment September sh. 20/10 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct./Nov./Decr. sh. 20/10 per cwt. FBH.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct3 Nov. sellers £24 1/2

Tone:—Quiet no business to test prices—Tendency easy

Raw Linseed Oil Months Oct/Dec. sellers 45

Raw Linseed Oil Jan/Apl. done buyers 44 7/8

London, Oct. 22

Linseed La Plata Argentine was slow and old crop was cheaper for Oct/Nov sellers £22 3/8 shipment

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet for Dec/Jan sellers at £11 3/4

Castorseed Bombay for Oct/Nov sellers £30½ shipment

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold for Oct/Nov sellers £24½

Rapeseed Toria paid for Nov/Dec £24½ Firm.

Brown Cawnpore for Oct/Nov sellers £23½

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb shipment to Hull at £21 7/8, and in Rapeseed Toria for Nov/Dec shipment at £24 1/4 shipment to Hamburg

BILLS

On Calcutta at 1/6 Rs. 1,00,000

On Bombay at 1/6, Rs. 50,00,000

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On Calcutta at 1/6.043, Rs. 11,00,000

On Bombay at 1/6.042 Rs. 6,00,000

On Madras at 1/6 Rs. 3,00,000

On Karachi at 1/6.031 Rs 3,00,000

No allotments were made for immediate telegraphic transfers. Tenders for Bills and deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/6 and above that rate received in full.

Total sales amounted to Rs. 74,00,000

The highest tender for Bills was at 1/6, for deferred telegraphic transfers 1/6.2 and for immediates at 1/6.

The amount to be offered for next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS

London, Oct. 21.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for 100,000 rupees of India Council Bills.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec. 17

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October 17 3/8

Tone:—Firm and good business due to higher New York prices.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct. 22.

Fines Australian Beef Tallow 53

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52/6

Tone.—Market was firm and dearer with good demand.

BARLEY

London, Oct. 22.

Karachi Barley Oct./Nov resellers 45.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd October 1924.

Cotton	1199 Bales.
Wheat	11795 Cwts.
Linseed	21893 "
Rapeseed etc	3280 "
Gingellyseed	4299 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts..	709 "
Castorseed	73 "
Rice	3535 "
Myrabollams	1620 "
Cottonseed	1767 "
Mowraseed	717 "
Gram	2872 "
Jawar	57 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	697 "
Bajri	2412 "
Coal	1902 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, October 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 7 9
Century per lb.	1 6 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Maneckji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth X Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Century (Rugle) per lb.	1 5 0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1 5 0
Pabeiwan per lb.	1 5 0
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12
Phoenix per piece	6 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 4 0
Hindustan	12 5 0

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

At the sale of Council Bills held on 21st October total amount tendered was Rs. 99 lakhs; Bills for Rs. 51 lakhs at one shilling six pence and deferreds for (1) Rs. 5 lakhs at one shilling six; (2) Rs. 10 lakhs at one shilling six and one-thirtysecond pence and (3) Rs. 8 lakhs at one shilling six and one sixteenth pence were allotted in full. Other tenders were rejected. The next week one crore of rupees will be offered for sale.

VISIT OR VISITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the account in your impartial and popular paper, of the Bishop of Damaun's recent visit to the Churches in Bassein after ten or more years—not to administer the Sacrament of confirmation for which the people have been waiting for years but for an object of his own, neither Apostolic nor pastoral. His Organ, a purely religious paper called "The Angelus" contains accounts from unnamed correspondents—certainly not the inhabitants of Bassein—different from those given by your accredited correspondents. I speak from my personal knowledge and from verified facts. Be that as it may what I am anxious for is Peace and Concord. And this can only be secured by laymen and clerics coming to good understanding.

The question of Padroado is for the Holy See to decide. It does not become prelates and priests to make use of their power, authority and office to interfere with the free will of the people. I am sorry to remark—I hope without irreverence—that they look upon Portugal, Goa and the Padroado respectively as God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost.

St. Francies Xavier and other missionaries did not believe in this Trinity nor did they advertise falsely their doings.—Yours, etc

A BASSEINITE

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

MR. THEO. H. PRICE'S REFLECTIONS

In the Annual Cotton Crop Number of "Commerce and Finance" Sept. Mr. Theo. H Price writes as offlows under the captjon "some Seasonal Cotton Philosophy":—

In his "before the war" days when the writer was dealing largely in cotton, an advance or decline of as much as three cents in a year was about all we expected, and in the famous Sully campaign of 1903-4 we had only one day in which prices changed more than a cent within twenty-four hours.

But now—well, it makes an old fellow dizzy to watch the ticker.

And then the influences by which the market is affected are so much much more complex and subtle than they used to be. Now we have two government estimates a month and private estimates from nearly every firm in the business. For a brief spell we also had an "intention to plant" report, but the Department of Agriculture found that it could not read the farmers' mind successfully and gave up that attempt at psycho-analysis.

Then there are reports of the ginning and of the consumption and stocks and exports and finally there is a report upon the number of hours that each spindle in the United States has worked during the month under review. There are also weather and rainfall reports without number and a complicated table of "per acre par yields" that must have been prepared by Einstein of "relativity" fame, for it is entirely beyond the comprehension of the ordinary mind.

But with all this, it is doubtful whether we know much more of the future than we did in the old days when the market was swayed by Neill's estimates and Buston counted bolls from a Pullman car window.

In fact, it seems htat with the increase of information the course of the market has become more difficult to gauge, for sentiment, or what is dubbed "psychology," has come to be more important than fact, if indeed one can differentiate between them. The late Temple Gwathmey once remarked upon the difficulty of guessing whether prices would go up or down when there was no other direction in which they could move and if he were alive to-day he would probably admit that the difficulties of guessing correctly had not been lessened by the scientific aids to judgment with which the government and others have sought to provide us. The trouble is that we have too much science and not enough common sense, and that we are allowing the government to think for us instead of trying to think for ourselves.

We are, in fact, like the children of forceful parents. We have lost our initiative and independence because we have become accustomed to let Uncle Sam decide for us. For cotton is not an inscrutable mystery unless we take it so.

As we have learned afresh this year, there is a price that will restrict consumption and another that will increase it. There can be no such thing as a minus supply, and what may be a surplus at 30 cents may become a deficiency at 20 cents.

If we will bear these fundamentals in mind and avoid taking risks that are larger than our capital warrants we won't need the aid of the government scientists, and may at least have a run for our money, even if we fail to entirely avoid the pitfalls that are always to be found in the path of speculation.

These observations are applicable to what is called the legitimate cotton business as well as to the operations that are contemptuously described as "speculative" by those who would disparage the entirely natural effort that most men make "to adjust their affairs to the probable."

The quoted words are those used to define speculation by Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, and they are an effective answer to the assertion that intelligent commercial speculation is gambling.

But although these observations may seem inconsequent, they are not entirely without application to the present cotton market. The world's stock of cotton at the beginning of the present season was about the smallest since the American Civil War.

Anticipating a famine, the market rose to about 37 cents a pound last January, since when it has declined about 15 cents, and is now ranging around 22 cents.

Last season's consumption was reduced by the advance and in some cases by the utter impossibility of getting the cotton wanted at any price. Now a crop of between 12 and 13 millions seems to be indicated. Out of it stocks must be replenished and the world's consumption supplid. Before the war 14,750,000 bales of American cotton were used in one year. For the last three years the consumption has averaged 12,250,000 bales. The reduction was chiefly in Europe, where conditions are improving rapidly.

Taking a common sense view of these few essential figures, there seems to be very little likelihood of a burdensome surplus this season, and without it or some unlooked for calamity, is there any reason why cotton should decline further? The common sense answer to this appears to be "No," and common sense also suggests that manufacturers and consumers of cotton and cotton goods will not go very far wrong in buying what they require at present prices.

The market may go a little lower. No one can ever hope to hit the exact bottom, but if he can come within two or three cents of it in the case of a commodity which fluctuates 15 cents in a twelve-month, he will not be doing badly.

There is a story told of a very parsimonious farmer who took his son to a neighbour's where house bountiful dinner was put before them. When the father nudged the boy and whispered "John, you had better eat for to-day and to-morrow, too," the lad answered "Hold on, dad, I ain't ate nothing for yesterday yet."

The world's textile industry and the world's consumers of cotton goods have hardly commenced eating for yesterday yet. At 22 cents a pound, they may decide to eat for tomorrow as well as for to-day. They will probably be wise if they do, for one swallow does not make a summer, and it is quite possible that the boll weevil may visit the cotton belt again in 1925, or that the Southern cotton grower may decide to reduce his acreage when he reflects upon the fact that he will get less for 13,000,000 bales than he obtained for 10,000,000.

But there is no certainty that the present crop will reach 13,000,000 bales. The average opinion of 1,169 intelligent observers reporting to this paper is that the presently indicated yield is 12,483,527 bales, not including linters.

The average of the estimates of the price that this season's crop should bring is 25.39 cents.

This estimate does not pretend to be scientific. It is simply the composite guess of an experienced group which includes manufacturers and merchants as well as growers. A complete list of their names and addresses is published on pages 1754 to 1765. Although a majority live in the South, many are residents of New England, and some have their homes in the West. But they are all for some reason interested in cotton and close observers of the conditions that affect it.

This is the fifth year in which we have published a September estimate compiled in this way. Making allowance for the quantity added "to balance distribution" so as to get at the real crop, our estimates have averaged within 3 1/2 per cent of the ascertained production. The greatest discrepancy was in 1920-21, when our figures were 5 3/4 per cent out of the way. Our correspondents may be wrong this season, but we submit that their accuracy in the past warrants confidence in their judgment, and this latest estimate is published with confidence as well as with our thanks for their co-operation and interest.

If they are correct a surplus of cotton at the end of the present season is unlikely.

A DISPUTED BURIAL.

QUESTIONS IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

An interesting situation has developed on account of the burial of a Mahomedan saint at the new market. When the Corporation met this afternoon the galleries were crowded. In the absence of the Mayor Mr. C. R. Das, the Deputy Mayor Mr. Suhrawardy presided.

Replying to a series of questions relating to the burial, the Executive Officer said that the matter was a delicate one, it was engaging his attention and he would be able to make a statement within a few days.

The President ruled out of order a motion on the same subject suggesting that the body be exhumed and removed to a registered burial ground. Mr. Suhrawardy pointed out that he could see no reason why the Executive Officer should not be allowed a few days more to consider the situation. Subsequently the President repudiated the notion that he gave the ruling in order to avoid a discussion. He said that it was in the best interests of the public that the Chief Executive Officer had not answered the question. At the next meeting, however, this matter would be placed and fullest opportunity would be given to the House for a discussion.

DISPUTED ELECTION IN ASSAM COUNCIL.

RULE FOR REHEARING OF APPLICATION GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Mukerjee an application was made in a case which arose in connection with the general election for the Assam Legislative Council. This application was made on behalf of Mr. Kumud Kumar Chowdhury, a panchayet of South Hasimanj, against an order of the Sessions Judge of Sylhet dismissing his complaint. The case arose in this way. At the last general election for the Assam Legislative Council there were two rival candidates from the South Habiganj constituency, namely, Rai Promode Chunder Dutt, now a minister of the Assam Government, and Babu Harendra Chunder Singh. The polling took place on November 21st. On the day previous to the polling the petitioner, as panchayet, sent a report to the Magistrate of Habiganj stating that on that date an agent and canvasser of Promode Babu rode on horseback and marched with fifty or sixty lathials through several villages sending out word to the effect that people who desired to vote for Harendra Babu should not stir out if they valued their welfare, and as he apprehended a breach of peace he asked for police help. On the day following the polling, the petitioner lodged a complaint before the Magistrate stating that on the previous day while he with 100 or one 125 voters of Harendra Babu was proceeding towards the polling station, Nabiulla and others attacked the voters and assaulted them. The Magistrate, after the police enquiry, dismissed the complaint. Against that order the petitioner moved the Sessions Judge. Meantime a petition was filed before the Governor to set aside the election of Rai Promode Chunder Dutt. There was an enquiry and the Commissioners dismissed the election petition. After that the Sessions Judge, without further enquiry, rejected the petitioner's application.

Their lordships issued rule for the rehearing of the petitioner's application.

FLOOD-STRICKEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During my visit last month to some of the flood-stricken areas in the West Coast I noticed that distress was very severe among women and children mostly belonging to the Moplah and the so-called Depressed Class communities. Some kind of relief organisation for executively taking care of these unfortunate women and children appeared to me to be essential; but under circumstances then prevailing such an organisation, however necessary, did not appear practicable. Some of us who went to the out-of-the-way villages lying away from motor roads were besieged by these women; but we were helpless and could do practically nothing except to tell them that on some future date representatives of some moneyed relief agencies who were then engaged in systematic data-collecting would come to their localities and render them all possible help. They could have been given food if one or two less moneyed agencies had sufficient funds to widen their areas of operations; but this too was out of the question.

I now understand that a Women's Flood Relief Committee has been formed with headquarters at Kunnamkulam (Cochin State) under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. of that place, and friends write to me that this committee has already done a good deal of useful work. In an appeal issued by Mrs. Mathiri Mathew, Hon. Secretary of the committee, it is stated that the committee was originally started with a view to rendering help to the distressed sisters in the villages around Kunnamkulam; but as soon as it began work it felt the inevitable necessity for widening its activities. As its resources were limited to considered it prudent to administer relief only to those who have escaped the attention of the other relief agencies. Such cases are undoubtedly may. The rebellion of two years back had left many women destitute and helpless, and the recent floods made their condition much worse. It is mentioned in the appeal that women and children in all conditions of health are sleeping in the open, exposed to wind and rain, and to make the situation worse, they are ill-clad and without food. The committee has special women relief workers in different parts of Cochin, Travancore and British Malabar, and these workers are advised, when necessary, to work in co-operation with other relief agencies. It has representatives at Calicut, Ernaculam and Alleppy, and such representatives are also being posted at Trivandram, Kottayam, Trichur and one or two important towns in British Malabar. These representatives will supervise the work. The committee is also planning to build an invalids' home and an industrial school and workshop attached to it.

Without outside financial help the committee can do very little. I understand that Mrs. Mathew has addressed several individuals and associations in Bombay asking for help, and I have no doubt the response will be very encouraging. It was Bombay that organised a great concert in aid of the women of Malabar rendered destitute as a result of the Moplah Rebellion, and the name of Mrs. Sabavala, the organiser of that very successful concert, is still remembered with gratitude in many a Malabar home. It is not too much to hope that something on similar lines would be done this time also to support the noble mission Mrs. Mathew and her colleagues have undertaken. Contributions may be set to Mrs. Mathiri Mathew, Hon. Secretary, Women's Flood Relief Fund, Kunnamkulam (Cochin State). I hope the Bombay committee will send a handsome remittance.—Yours, etc.,

V MADHAVAN NAIR.

Parel, Oct. 18.

REMARKABLE FEAT BY CITREON CATERPILLAR.

FROM QUETTA TO MESHED IN 11½ DAYS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" from Teheran on October 18 says:—

A remarkable feat has just been performed by a Citreon Caterpillar from Quetta to Meshed via Chaman, Kandahar and Herat in eleven and a half days.

The car behaved admirably considering the nature of the country it covered—Afghanistan, over mountain passes, through desert, etc. It took all these in case.

This is the first time in history that a car traversed the route from Kandahar to Herat.

The Caterpillar left for Teheran today.

Mr. S. A. Venkitaraman, I.C.S., who was shot at Vizagapatam while sleeping in his bungalow is free from danger and is progressing favourably.—A. P.

There is no worse danger when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," and so, when you notice that the kidney secretions are much disordered, do not be surprised if you begin to have rheumatic muscles and joints, nerve pains and nervousness, headaches and dizziness, heart weakness, deafness and poor eyesight.

For the filtering of uric acid from the system falls upon the kidneys, and if the kidneys are inactive, uric acid overloads the blood. Instead of nourishing the tissues, this poison-laden blood starves and irritates them, and sets up uric acid troubles.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys and enable them to overcome an excess of uric acid in the blood. This kidney medicine has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, inflamed kidneys and bladder etc., that had resisted all other treatment. Months of pain may be avoided by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A DIWALI APPEAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my letter to the Press dated the 11th October 1924, on the subject of the progress of this Fund, I gave the readers an idea as to the manner in which the disbursements were made till that day. At the last meeting of the working committee held on the 14th instant a further sum of Rs. 5,000 has been voted in aid of Malabar as the cry for more help was insistent from all quarters. Thus the total grants up-to-date amount to nearly Rs. 48,000 out of which Rs. 13,000 has been sent or voted to the district of Malabar alone including cloth of the value of Rs. 1,500. This does not include grants separately made to the other parts of the west coast. I know that my colleagues and their committee in Calicut are not satisfied with this proportion, but my committee here have desired me to thoroughly investigate into the rightful claims of the suffers in that unfortunate district during my tour in the flooded area in South India and Malabar including the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin on which I am starting to-night by the Madras Mail.

During the present tour I propose to take full advantage of the opportunities that would be presented to me to study in a comparative way the situation and to judge of the varied needs and requirements of the different areas affected by the floods and their evil consequence, from which it would take the poor people long to extricate themselves thoroughly. While moving in the flooded area it would be necessary for me to get some idea of the flood relief problems on which several writers have been writing profusely in the columns of the Madras papers. But the greatest need of the hour in those parts now is not the question of the rebuilding of houses—because it is nearly over—but the problem of the reclamation of silted lands spread over thousands of acres needing all kinds of help available made available to different classes of people in several ways by various agencies. From the orders issued by Government, it seems quite clear that they propose to give help in respect of acquisition of land to provide sites for houses through the agency of Co-operative Societies. They further sanction loans for subsistence purchase of cattle seed, grain and rebuilding of houses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in exceptional cases at 4 per cent. for five years and at usual rates for longer periods. Thus in addition to grants for fresh houses Government propose to give grants or loans on co-operative basis to better class Pattadars in the case of the really destitute allowing free grants. However, this does not cover the whole field and charitable agencies like this Fund will have to supplement the abovementioned measures of aggrarian relief by a large supplementary help. And it is for this purpose that I have been asked by my committee to visit the flooded parts, and I am thankful to the G. I. P. and possibly the M. S. M. and the S. I. Railways for the special facilities they have given in my tour as a measure of recognition of the work which this Fund is doing.

I have already sent to the Press my 13th list of contributions bringing the total to Rs. 62 667-3-5. And with a further additions of contributions already received together with two substantial promises our next list, i.e., No. 14 would show a total of Rs. 80 429 1-11. In this connection I have to note that Shrimant Sir Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Sangli, is the first Chief in the Deccan who has responded to my appeal. And up in Gujerat His Highness the Nawab of Cambay has equally responded by contributing a sum of Rs. 500. My friend Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, the Administrator of the Cambay State has with the help of some of the local officials actively interested himself in the collection of this fund and has sent me nearly a thousand rupees more. The Bar Association of Ahmedabad has responded to our appeal and has sent us a good amount. Through my friend Sheth Gulab Chand Devchand, President of the Pearl and Jewel Merchants' Mahajan, a sum of Rs. 4 000 has been promised which will be sent to me in a short while at the commencement of the new calendar year. Mahatma Gandhi has kindly wired to me in reply to my telegram on the subject of his promised help as follows:—

Delhi, 17-10-24.

"Devadhar, Servindia, Bombay.

Wiring Mathradas give you five thousand at once. You may expect as much more at least.

Gandhi."

In addition to the above sum of the fund both realised and promised up to now including the value of the bales of new cloth, I have been able with the help of friends spread all over very large quantities of *useful and suitable* old clothes. Thus we have received so far from 55 persons articles numbering 6,379.

I am much thankful to Mr. MacLean, the Agent to the G. I. P. Railway Co., for enabling my fund to secure a concession of 50 per cent of charges not only from his own Railway, but persuading other Railways in the affected areas also to grant it. Similarly, for sending goods by steamer our friend Sheth Narotam Morarji was kind enough to promise his help to take away our goods free of cost along with west coast whenever the steamer of the Scindia Navigation Co. ply between Bombay and Cochin. Moreover, Mr. MacGillivray of the British India Steam Navigation Co., has responded to my anxiety in agreeing to carry all along the coast line at full concession rates our shipment of bales of cloth, both old and new, for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in South India and Malabar. On behalf of my committee I have the greatest pleasure in thanking all those officers concerned for the very great sympathy which they have shown in according us these valuable facilities.

In my last letter I have quoted extensively from telegrams and letters received from Messrs. Madhavrau, and Thadius. My friend Mr. N. A. Ponley in his interesting letter of the 6th instant accompanied by several photographs pleads for the speedy reclamation of fertile lands covered with sand and silt. He says: "I made personal inquiries into actual cases of sand removal for a depth of 1½ feet and less. I find that Brahmin Ryots in the Lalgudi Taluk are actually paying to-day at the rate of Rs. 260 per acre. This is in cases where they themselves do not do any work but simply employ coolies, and on account of the great demand for labour at high rates in breach repairing, cooly rates are to-day very high. So they have to pay high rates in order to get the sand cleared. It is estimated, however, that if a ryot himself with his family and two or three extra coolies takes up the matter, he could manage to clear his land for an amount of Rs. 150. He will probably have to heap the sand up on a part of his land for the time being. In some cases he may be able to find dumping grounds."

From the above extract it would be clear what the tremendous cost of this land clearance must be in the case of fields where the layer of sand or silt is 4 to 5 feet thick. And in a large proportion of fields thus damaged the layer is estimated to be thicker than 1½ feet. But this is not the sole trouble. I am told by Mr. Thadius in his report that the people in these areas are prey to all sorts of fears caused by irrational and irresponsible soothsayers. He says: "Added to all this is the scare created by some astrologer that a still greater flood is yet coming and that all India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas will be one full sheet of water and the country folk implicitely believe this prophecy." It looks from what has taken place in the north of India and in some parts in the east that part of it at least has proved true. But after all it is a prophecy. My friend Mr. Seshagiri Iyer in his letter of the 11th instant says "our finances are becoming depleted. *Can you not send us some money from Bombay?* This is what the Chairman of the Madras Relief Fund has to say of the fund there. And the same is the insistent cry from Malabar from Cochin and Travancore.

Before closing this letter I would again appeal to all the merchants in Bombay as well as mofussil not to forget the poor sufferers in Southern India and Malabar at the time of their jubilations. I am sure all would like them to participate in their joy and happiness to secure which they will make as much sacrifice as would be possible for them on an auspicious occasion like the Diwali. I would therefore appeal to all our volunteers as also to all merchants, rich and poor alike, to set aside a part of their charity for this flood relief. And I am sure they would not disappoint us. But every one would like to acquire the merit of charity which is twice blessed.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary & Treasurer
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund
Bombay.

Servants of India Society,
Bombay, October 18, 1924.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Everyone knows the dreadful havoc caused by the floods in Southern India. Calamity after calamity seems to be the lot of our poor Sister Province Madras. Therefore I appeal, in the name of humanity to give your little bit, and help this most deserving cause. Give much, or give little, whatever you give, will be most gratefully received.

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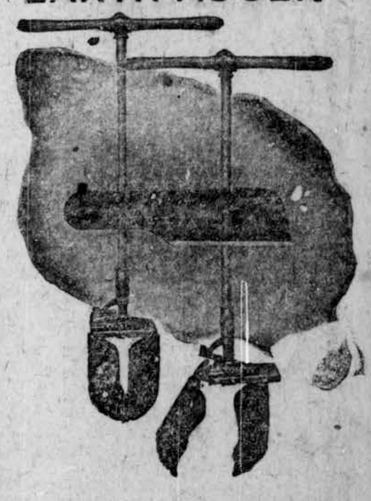

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